

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. An Account of the new Tragedy of <i>Eugenia</i>, with the Prologue and Epilogue.</p> <p>II. Of the Nature and Qualities of Iron.</p> <p>III. The Life and Character of the late celebrated Dr. Boerhaave.</p> <p>IV. Origin of the German Empire, History of the Emperors, and of the Kings of the Romans.</p> <p>V. Number of Houses, Inhabitants, &c. in the City and Suburbs of London, with a Proposal for regulating the Watch.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Salenius, and T. Potitius, on the Question relating to the General and Staff-Officers of the Army: And the SPEECH of Servilius Priscus, in favour of the Bavarian Subsidy Treaty.</p> <p>VII. A Description of Monmouthshire.</p> <p>VIII. A Scriptural Criticism.</p> <p>IX. A useful Problem, with its Solution.</p> <p>X. A Geometrical Question.</p> <p>XI. The Origin of Money, and the Coinage of several Nations.</p> <p>XII. Remarkable Account of a Robbery.</p> <p>XIII. Debates in the General Court of the Free British Fishery.</p> | <p>XIV. A Censure on the Breakers of Promises and Appointments.</p> <p>XV. Of the Government of Venice.</p> <p>XVI. Account of Harlequin Sorcerer.</p> <p>XVII. POETRY: On seeing a Lady sit for her Picture; on a fine Spring Morning; a Moral Vision; Epitaph on a Scotch Baronet; a Character; the Question; Acrostichis; Songs; Epigrams; Rebus's, &c. the Miller's Wedding, a new Song, set to Musick.</p> <p>XVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Earthquakes in the West-Indies; Admiralty Sessions; a Soldier shot for Desertion; Pardon and Reward for discovering Cary's Murderers; Sessions at the Old Bailey, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XIX. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XX. Alterations in the List of Parliament.</p> <p>XXI. Monumental Inscription for Sir John Hynd Cotton.</p> <p>XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIV FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXV. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new MAP of MONMOUTHSHIRE, and a neat VIEW of MELTON-CONSTABLE, the Seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. in Norfolk, curiously engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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N. B. We have received a SPEECH on the important subject of the army; but being before-
hand supplied with sufficient matter for this month and the next, are obliged to defer it till after
that time, when we shall take the first opportunity to give it our readers.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
F E B R U A R Y, 1752.

A new TRAGEDY, intitled, EUGENIA, wrote by the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, having been lately exhibited with Applause at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-Lane, we shall give our Readers an Account of it, as follows.

THE persons of the drama are, 1. Dorimond, a very rich old gentleman, of a humane, friendly, sincere, and good natural disposition. 2. Mercour, (Dorimond's nephew by an elder brother, who had spent his fortune, as few do, in serving his country, and had left his sons entirely dependent for their subsistence on their uncle Dorimond) a young fellow of the modern taste, who would spare no pains, nor stick at any villainy to debauch a lady he took a liking to; and at the same time full of pride and dissimulation. 3. Clerval, younger brother to Mercour, sincere both in love and friendship, and passionately in love with Eugenia. 4. Marquis of Delville, in the disguise of a common soldier, who had in his youth killed his friend in a duel, had been many years under great misfortunes, and at last obtained his pardon by the friendship of Clerval. 5. Eugenia, the supposed daughter of Dorimond, a beautiful virtuous young lady, secretly in love with Clerval, and courted by his elder brother Mercour. 6. Æmilia, a young lady educated and supported by Dorimond, out of pure friendship for her deceased father, but privately debauched by Mercour. 7. Orphisa, Delville's wife, a lady of quality, of excellent understanding, in the disguise of a gentlewoman, whom Eugenia's supposed mother, before her death, had appointed as her governess, and who had been offered a bribe by Mercour to assist him in debauching Eugenia.

The scene is a gallery in Dorimond's house in Paris, and opens with a dialogue February, 1752.

between Mercour and Æmilia, which discovers his having debauched her under protestations of love, and that he now wants her aid to bring about a marriage with Eugenia, thereby to get his uncle's fortune settled upon him, in order, after a little time, to leave Eugenia, and go and live openly with her as his mistress; which dialogue is ended by Æmilia thus:

*Yes; 'tis just,
Most exquisitely just, this purpos'd insult.
And mark it, ye unhappy ones, like me,
Thus shall it ever prove, who first betrays,
Will first insult our weakness. Hear me, Sir,
Fall'n as I am from honour, left to fame,
And hateful to myself, yet dare not think,
I basely can betray another's innocence.
Be wise, and dread the wildness of my temper,
Lest it start out in madness to destroy
Myself and thee, with horrors worthy both.*
[Exit.]

Upon Æmilia's going out, Dorimond enters, and proposes a match between him and Æmilia, which he waves, professes his love for Eugenia, and artfully proposes, that Æmilia should be given to his brother Clerval, which the old man undertakes to mention, but disclaims all other influence,

Than that of tender and persuasive reason.

On Dorimond's going, Clerval enters, having just parted with Delville, whose story he tells Mercour, was a secret, and upon Mercour's asking, why he might not be trusted with the secret, Clerval answers,

It is the secret of my friend, not mine.

Then Mercour informs Clerval of the double marriage intended by Dorimond, on which Clerval innocently discovers his passion for Eugenia; and the first act ends with a dialogue between Clerval and Delville, in which the latter declares, that the king's pardon could give him no ease, until he had found her, from the pure joys of whose nuptial bed he had been banished, and for whom alone he lived.

ACT II. opens with a dialogue between Dorimond and Eugenia, in which he proposes Mercour for her husband; and she thereupon appearing disconcerted, but professing obedience, he says,

No, my child;
I am a father; would be thought a friend,
Whom nature has entrusted with your happiness; A
Whose more experienc'd age might influence,
But not controul your choice.

Upon his going, Orphisa enters, to whom he recommends his daughter; and she after knowing what had passed between them, and suspecting her love for Clerval, advises thus:

The maid, who loves her innocence, should blush B
If e'er her wandering eye excite the hope
Of secret love; 'tis ev'n a crime to please,
Which virtue startles at. Ob! would Eugenia
Exert the spirit of virtue; let the sense
Of filial piety inspire her breast,
And at the marriage-altar offer up
The passions of the heart; that noblest sacrifice,
Worthy of her, of virtue, and of heaven— C

To which Eugenia answers:

And will high heaven be mock'd with such a
sacrifice?
And shall I give my hand, that sacred pledge
Of love and truth, to him my soul abhors?
Shall I deceive even him? Shall I profane
The altar and its rites with vows of falsehood?
There shall I learn dissimulation? There D
First speak a language foreign to my heart?
Ye blessed saints and angels, shall ye hear
My unhallo'd lips pronounce the solemn pro-
mise
Of everlasting love to one I hate?

After some more noble sentiments from both upon this subject, Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at Orphisa's desire, retires; then ensues a most affecting dialogue between Orphisa and Clerval, after which Dorimond enters, who had in revenge been overpersuaded by Mercour, that Orphisa was carrying on an intrigue between Clerval and Eugenia, which he charges her with, and this prevents her saying any thing in favour of Clerval as he had desired; and upon her retiring, Dorimond accuses Clerval of making a common soldier his companion, having been so informed by Mercour; on which Clerval declares, that Delville was a man of eminent birth and merit, of which he would then tell him a part, and the whole in due time.

Upon their retiring, Mercour enters, G
with a paper in his hand, on which he exultingly says, that the fate of Eugenia depended. While he is reading, Emilia enters, and before he observed her, she in a soliloquy says,

Is it my own disturb'd imagination,
Or do I see strange terror and confusion
In every face I meet? No; there's a face,
That knows no change; inflexible in mischief.
What! can he smile! 'Tis more than common
willainy, [frowns,
When Mercour deigns to smile. And now he
As if some thought of goodness smote his heart.

Then ensues a dialogue between them, wherein he endeavours to persuade her to marry his brother Clerval; on which she flies into a violent passion, and declares her resolution to renounce the world.

ACT III. begins with a dialogue between Dorimond and Mercour, in which the latter, who was, it seems, the favourite of his aunt, persuades the former, that she upon her death-bed recommended Eugenia to him, on which he obtains the old man's leave to make his addresses to Eugenia, and upon Dorimond's exit, Eugenia enters, by his order, whereupon Mercour begins to explain his passion to her, and upon her going to leave him, he catches her by the arm a little rudely, and shews her a paper, which she knows to be her mother's hand, and directed to her father, on which he tells her, that her mother, the night before she died, gave him some papers, of which that was one, and that it contained a secret, which would ruin her if she read it; therefore D
he endeavours to persuade her not to look into it, but to give him a husband's sacred right to guard her; but she daring him to let her see it, he cries, Then read it, and be wretched.

Upon this Eugenia reads the letter wrote by Dorimond's wife upon her death-bed, and directed to him, in which she informed him, that as she knew how ardently he wished for children, and to engage his affection, she had deceived him with a supposititious child, and had passed Eugenia for his daughter. Eugenia being in a surprize at this discovery, Mercour endeavours to persuade her to join with him in wedlock, and in concealing the secret; but she despises both, on which F
he goes out threatening revenge, and Clerval enters, to whom she gives some dark hints of her not being Dorimond's daughter, and then bids him farewell for ever. On her going, Delville enters, endeavours to comfort Clerval, and acquaints him, that he had now got his pardon passed the seals; and that he was going to the only friend who knew the correspondence between him and his lovely mourner, who would direct him where to find her, after which his fortune, power, and every thing should be Clerval's.

ACT

ACT IV. At the opening Orphisa and Eugenia appear, the former endeavouring to comfort the latter, and then Dorimond joins them, who suspecting that the letter was forged, had sent for Mercour to justify himself. Mercour then enters, and gives him the letter to read. Being thus convinced, he finds fault with his having concealed it so long, which the other endeavours to excuse by saying, it was his affection for him made him conceal it, and that for the same reason he had proposed to marry Eugenia. But Dorimond still suspecting that he had done this to force her to a loathed, detested marriage, insists upon further proof, whereupon Mercour gives him another letter from his deceased wife, which Dorimond first desires Orphisa to read, but immediately alters his mind, and proposes to burn the letter without reading it. Upon this Eugenia insists upon its being read, and Orphisa reading the letter from the deceased directed to Eugenia, it was in these words:

It is not without pity that I reveal this secret to you. But I am approaching the moments of truth. Your mother's distresses made it not difficult to bribe those about her; to convey you from her at your birth, and to tell her you were dead. All the recompence then, in my power, was to make her your governess, and now to restore you to her.

Orphisa then owns her having been a mother, but that upon the birth, as soon as she was able to look up, they told her, the child was dead, and would not allow her to look upon it, for fear of disturbing her; on which Dorimond fainting, is carried off, and Mercour, after some insulting taunts, retires. Orphisa then declares an inward preface, that her child should still be happy, and that her husband was of a noble line of ancestors, but had sacrificed his fortune to his honour; after which Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at her mother's desire, going off, Clerval declares his passion to be still the same, and tho' not yet informed who was her mother, he desires Orphisa's consent to marry her. Marry Eugenia, Sir, says Orphisa? To which the other answers,

Yes, marry her.

The chosen of my heart, my sense, my judgment, I know the feeble reasons that oppose me. Her birth, her parents yet unknown, her poverty; Is she not rich in virtue? Or look round Among the titled great ones of the world, Do they not spring from some proud monarch's flatterer, Some favourite mistress, or ambitious minister, The ruin of his country, while their blood

*Rolls down thro' many a soul, thro' many a villain,
To its now proud possessors?*

Upon this Orphisa acquaints him with her being the real mother of Eugenia; but at the same time tells him, that they were both resolved to retire to a convent.

ACT V. This last act opens with Mercour's asking Clerval, why his uncle would not see him, on which Clerval advises him not to meet his uncle during his first displeasure: This advice Mercour takes as a sign of falshood in his brother, and then beginning to talk slightly of Eugenia, they are like to quarrel, which Clerval avoids by leaving him, and Dorimond entering, Mercour endeavours to justify himself; but Dorimond having now heard of all his villainy from Emilia, tells him, that she was gone to a convent, and that he would abandon him to despair and poverty, on which Mercour owns, and at the same time exults in his villainies; and upon his exit, Clerval, Orphisa and Eugenia enter, the two last to take their leave of Dorimond, but instead of allowing it, he declares, that he adopts Eugenia as his daughter and only child; whereupon Clerval declares to him his love for Eugenia, and he consents to their marriage, upon Orphisa's giving her consent, but she refuses, because of the father's being still alive, and she could not violate a father's right to give away his child. Whilst they are upon this subject, Delville's voice is heard behind the scenes, saying, Come, direct me, guide me to her,

The sweet support, and hope of my misfortunes.

At which Orphisa starts, and cries, Ye powers, what voice was there! and upon seeing him, she faints into his arms; but presently recovering, directs Eugenia to pay the duty that a father claims, which gives Delville new joy; and after acknowledging his obligations to Clerval, to whom he owed his friends, his country, and his sovereign's favour, and these more heart-felt blessings, love and nature; he says,

*Come, my Eugenia, you shall pay him for me,
Such thanks as he deserves; for I have prov'd it,
That woman, tender, amiable, and constant,
Is virtue's best reward.*

After which they severally declare their joy, and Delville concludes the play thus:

Praise is the sacred attribute of heaven.
'Tis ours alone, with humble, grateful hearts,
To employ the gracious instinct it bestows
To our own honour, happiness and virtue;
For happiness and virtue are the same.

The PROLOGUE.

Written and spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

TO damn, or not—that is the question now,
Whether 'tis best to deck the poet's brow ;
With bands and hearts unanimous befriended him,
Or take up arms, and by opposing end him—? A
But hold, before you give the fatal word,
I beg that I, as council may be heard ;
And what few council ever yet have done,
I'll take no bribe, and yet plead pro and con.
First for the town and us—I see some danger,
Should you too kindly treat this reverend
stranger ;
If such good folks, these wits of graver sort,
Should here usurp a right to spoil your sport ;
And curb our stage so wanton, bold and free !
To the strict limits of their purity ;
Should dare in theatres reform abuses,
And turn our actresses to pious uses !
Farewel the joyous spirit-stirring scene !
Farewel the—the—you guess the thing I mean !
If this wise scheme, so sober and so new !
Should pass with us, would it go down with
you ?

Should we so often see your well-known faces ?
Or would the ladies send so fast for places ?—

Now for the author—His poetick brat
Throughout the town occasions various chat ;
What, say the snarlers ?—'Tis a French
translation ;

That we deny, but plead an imitation ;
Such as we hope will please a free-born
nation.

His muse, tho' much too grave to dress or dance,
For some materials took a trip to France ;
She owns the debt, nor thinks she shall appear,
Like our spruce youths, the worse for going there :
Tho' she has dealt before in sportive song,
This is her first stage-flight, and 't would
be wrong, [young.]

Nay, poaching too, to kill your bards too
Poets, like foxes, make best sport, when old,
The chase is good, when both are hard and
bold ;

Do you, like other sportsmen then, take heed,
If you destroy the whelps, you spoil the breed ;
Let him write on, acquire some little fame,
Then hunt him, critics, he'll be noble game.

The EPILOGUE.

Written by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

Spoken by MRS. PRITCHARD.

OF all the various wonders wit can do,
(Whether to please the many, or the
few) [that's new.]
None charms an audience—like a stroke,
Now this choice secret found, I dare engage,
Has brought our solemn champion to the stage,
As if, to reach this merit, were no more,
Than just to write—as none e'er wrote before.

Why here's a play now—of what kind to
call it— [it—]

I know no more than—of what will befall
Whether the critics praise—or bolder bucks
shall maul it :

In France 'twas comedy ; but here 'tis tragick !

And all by dint of pure poetick magick—

Mistake me not, I don't by this aver,

That ev'ry poet is a conjurer ;

Ours is all sentiment, blank verse and virtue,

Distress—But yet no bloodshed to divert ye.

Such plays in France, perhaps, may cut a
figure, [meagre ;]

But to our critics here they're mere soup—

Tho' there they never stain their stage with blood,
Yet English stomachs love substantial food.

B *Give us ! the lightning's blaze, the thunder's*
roll !

The pointed dagger, and the pois'ning bowl !

Let drums and trumpets clangor swell the scene,

Till the god's battle bleed in ev'ry vein.

We love the Muses animating spark,

Till gods meet gods and juggle in the dark !

This now did something in the days of yore,

C *When lungs heroic made the galleries roar.*

As for our bard, the fatal die is thrown,

And now the question is—What says the
town,

Has he thrown in, or is the dupe undone ?

Yet on your justice boldly be relied,

No party form'd, no partial friendship tried.

Tho' love of praise his inmost soul inflame,

All feign'd, or forc'd applause, he dares
disclaim, [same.]

D *Your candour—no—Your judgment be his*

The Westminster Journal has had four long
Letters on the Danger and Prevention of
ROBBERIES, from the last of which we
shall give the following Extract,

Westminster Journal, Feb. 22.

ACCORDING to Maitland, there
 are within the city and suburbs of
 London 5099 streets ; 95,968 houses ;
 725,903 inhabitants ; 143 parishes ; 307
 church-wardens ; 242 overseers of the
 poor ; 420 constables ; 227 headboroughs ;
 134 beadles ; and 1318 watchmen : But
 Salmon computes the houses to be 122,950 ;
 and the number of inhabitants to be
 1,134,500 : If so, each of these 1318
 watchmen, upon an average, are to take
 care of 93 houses, and 860 inhabitants :
 But, supposing the number of these watch-
 men were doubled, there would then be
 2636, who would cost, at 10d. a night
 each, 104l. 16s. every night, which is
 38,252l. annually ; so that each house,
 one with another, would pay 3l. 6s. a
 year for the maintenance of such a watch :
 And surely, the number of housekeepers
 incapable of contributing towards this
 expence, may be sufficiently assisted by
 their

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their neighbours of greater circumstance : Or it might not be an imprudent scheme for every lodger to be rated at so much a head during their continuance in their lodgings ; by which means, as every man receives the benefit of a watch, so every man would contribute to the expence.

Here then lies the principal defect in our provisions for discouraging robberies : The watchmen are too few for the number of thieves and villains that infest the streets : They are not properly armed : Nor are they conveniently situated, especially in Westminster, which calls aloud for regulation ; and therefore, it may not be unseasonable to furnish a hint towards accomplishing so good and necessary a work, by representing how other cities are watched, and what may be proper to be done for the security of our own metropolis.

In Hamburgh, which is a large populous city of Germany, no inhabitant is permitted to walk the streets after dark, without carrying a candle and lantern : By which means, if any disorder is committed, the offender is immediately discovered ; or if any person is found without a light, he is taken up on suspicion of some illegal design, and carried before a magistrate.

In the city of Dublin the watch are so properly posted, that it would be extremely difficult to commit any villainous practices without an immediate detection : For there is a watchman placed at the end of every street, and in the corner of almost every lane ; so that, upon the least alarm, the streets are blockaded, and if the offender should escape one watchman, he must inevitably fall into the hands of another : Besides, these watchmen are not only robust fellows, but are also securely armed, having a long pole, somewhat like an halberd, with a hook to catch any fugitive, a spear to stab if closely engaged, and a bill to cut down if under a necessity of fighting.

As for the watch of Westminster, they are neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently armed, to suppress those desperate gangs of villains that are continually infesting the streets. In the extensive parish of St. Clement's, a parish which pays 400*l.* annually to the support of its poor, there appears to be only two beadles, and 28 watchmen, which are not half sufficient for the security of the inhabitants, and the safe-guard of passengers : The inhabitants of this parish, and of all the others within the bills of mortality, except such as have lately obtained a parliamentary assistance, are still under the statute of Winchester, and are incapable

of raising a proper rate for maintaining the watch : But the city of London and its liberties, as also the parishes of St. James, St. George Hanover-Square, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Paul Covent-Garden, St. Margaret, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Anne, in Westminster, and likewise of Christ-Church, Spittle-Fields, are properly authorized in every thing regarding their watchmen, as to placing, arming, encreasing, and paying them.

Many pernicious consequences are continually occasioned by the negligence of the inhabitants of such parishes, which have procured no late parliamentary direction for regulating the watch. From near Temple-Bar to the New-Church in the Strand, I am informed, there are only 2 watchmen, which would require 6 or 8, because this spot is more pestered with villains than any other in the parish ; scarce a night passing but two or three robberies are committed here ; and they have even the impudence to stop coaches, knock down the coachmen, and rob the fare. From the New-Church in the Strand down to below the New-Exchange, every passenger is in great danger at any unseasonable hour in the night ; and it is about ten to one if any watchman will come to his assistance : For the watchmen of Somerset-House side say, they dare not go out of the liberty ; and those on Katherine-Street side say, they dare not go into the liberty : So that, by this nice piece of casuistry, a man may be robbed on one side the way, while the watchman is telling him from the other that he cannot come to his assistance.

It is heartily to be wished, that every constable would make the watchmen perform their duty, and not permit them, under a pretence of warming themselves for a minute, to continue roasting themselves, or tippling, for an hour together.

It is necessary not only to augment the number of watchmen, but also to employ none but able-bodied men, and to provide them some proper weapon of defence, instead of an unserviceable club.

It is also proper to station the watch at the openings of streets and passages, in such regular distances, as the nature of the situation will admit.

And it is likewise requisite, that every watchman should be furnished with a horn, or some other wind instrument, which he should sound upon any emergency, whereby several other watchmen would be apprized of any disorder, and readily assemble to prevent it.

If this affair should be taken into consideration, and the necessary alterations made, it would be productive of many happy

happy consequences to the publick. But I proceed to mention one other circumstance, which tends, in a great measure, to the encouragement of robbers.

This is the manner of punishment inflicted upon these offenders, which does not appear, at this time of day, to be at all adequate to the original intention of the law: For the frequency of our Tyburn executions, and that contempt of death among our obdurate malefactors, prevent the terror which every legislature intends to excite by the severity of the law.—*He therefore proposes a distinction to be made according to the nature of the crime; the murderers and hardened villains only to suffer death, and the other criminals to be strictly confined to hard labour, &c.*

A DESCRIPTION of MONMOUTHSHIRE. With a new MAP of the same.

MONMOUTHSHIRE is bounded on the east with the river Wye, which separates it from Gloucestershire, on the south by the river Severn, on the west by Brecknockshire, and the river Rumney, which parts it from Glamorgan-shire, and on the north by the river Munnow, which divides it from Herefordshire. Its length from north to south is about 24 miles, its breadth from east to west about 19, and its circumference about 80 miles. It is blessed with a healthy and temperate air, and tho' very hilly and somewhat woody, yet is exceeding fertile, especially in the eastern parts, which are not so mountainous as the western; the hills feeding abundance of cattle and sheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn and grass; which fertility is much increased by its being plentifully watered with many rivers. It contains about 340,000 acres, and about 6500 houses. It is divided into 6 hundreds. Its towns are 7, its parishes 127, and it sends 3 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, who at present are William Morgan and Capel Hanbury, Esqrs. and one for the town of Monmouth, who in the present parliament is Fulk Grevile, Esq; This county formerly belonged to Wales, but is now reckoned one of the English counties; and the people speak both languages. Abundance of Roman antiquities have been found in it. The towns are,

1. Monmouth, the capital of the county, 100 computed, and 127 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly and commodiously situate between the rivers Wye and Munnow, over each of which it has a bridge. 'Tis a fair, large, well-built, and populous town, has a stately church, and had formerly a strong

castle, now in ruins, where Henry V. conqueror of France, was born, from thence called Henry of Monmouth. The town is govern'd by a mayor, two bailiffs, 15 common-council men, a town clerk and other inferior officers; and it has a considerable market on Saturdays for corn and other provisions. It formerly gave title of duke to James Fitz-roy, afterwards upon his marriage surnamed Scot, eldest natural son of king Charles II. beheaded by James II. for taking arms and claiming the crown; and now gives title of earl to the family of Mordaunt, who are also earls of Peterborough. The duke of Beaufort has a noble seat near this town, called Troy.

2. Abergavenny, 12 miles W. of Monmouth. It takes its name from the river Gavenny, which falls below it into the Uske. 'Tis a handsome town, well built, encompassed with a wall, has a strong castle, drives a great trade in flannel, and has a market on Tuesdays. It gives title of lord to a branch of the great and antient family of Nevill, who is the first baron of England.

3. Pontypool, 7 miles S. of Abergavenny, a small town, with a market on Saturday, and noted for its iron mills.

4. Caerleon, 6 miles S. of Pontypool, on the river Uske, over which it has a large wooden bridge, tho' the houses are generally built of stone. It was a flourishing city in the time of the Romans, where one of their legions was quartered, and in the time of the Britons a sort of university, having a college for 200 students in astronomy, &c. and a bishop's see, afterwards removed to St. David's. The town is pretty large, and it has a market on Thursday.

5. Newport, about 2 miles S. W. of Caerleon, also a pretty large town on the Uske, over which it has a stone bridge. It has a good haven of its own name, which occasions many vessels to come here, whereby a considerable trade is carried on. It has a plentiful market on Saturday.

6. Uske, 5 miles N. E. of Pontypool, situate on the river of the same name, over which it has a bridge: It is a large, well-built town of stone houses, having two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Friday.

7. Chepstow, 9 miles S. of Monmouth, near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a good bridge. 'Tis a large, well-built and well-inhabited town, was formerly fortified and defended by a large, strong castle, and is still one of the best towns in the county. It has a harbour for ships, and a very considerable market on Saturdays.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 22.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speaker was C. Salonijs, who spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE speech made by the noble lord, as well as the motion he concluded with, gave me inexpressible concern; for tho' I believe, I have no great reason to fear, that his motion will be complied with, yet, as it must appear upon our votes, it may communicate apprehensions to the people, for which, I am sure, there is not the least foundation; and tho' his lordship, in every thing he said, expressed himself with the utmost delicacy, yet it is a subject which it is impossible to touch, without laying a foundation for adding to our present unhappy divisions a new one, which might be of more fatal consequence than all the rest. This, I say, Sir, gave me inexpressible concern; and this concern is greatly heightened, when I reflect on that false, malicious, wicked, and seditious libel, called *Constitutional Queries*, which were so artfully and so industriously dispersed at the beginning of this session, and which so deservedly met with the censure of both houses of parliament*. Every gentleman within these walls was convinced, that there was not any ground for what was so wickedly insinuated by those *Queries*; but what will not the people without doors imagine, when they find that insinuation, I may say, enforced by the motion now under our consideration? Had that seditious libel rested upon its own single authority, it would have been considered only as an impotent attempt in

some factious person, or rather some Jacobite in disguise; to spread false rumours among the vulgar, and to stir up a division in the illustrious family now upon our throne; but when the people find it followed by

A such a motion as this, which is, in effect, a motion to remove from the command of our army, a royal prince, who has in that station done his country such eminent service, I am afraid, they will give some credit to the groundless suggestions in that libel; and therefore I wish, that such a motion had at least for this year been suspended: I hope, the noble lord will for this reason wave the motion he has made, in order thereby to prevent its being communicated to the publick by the printed votes of this house.

C Surely, Sir, there can be no danger from our continuing this establishment for one year longer: In my opinion, indeed, there never can be any danger either to king or people; for with respect to our sovereign, as the captain general must be entirely dependent upon the crown, and will always be removeable at the pleasure of the crown, can it be supposed, that the king would allow him to continue in command, a moment after his being suspected of endeavouring to form a party for himself in the army? In this respect, there is a very great difference between a monarchical and a republican form of government. In either, it is impossible for a captain general to begin to form for himself a party in the army, without incurring some suspicion; but the difference is, that in the former, he may be immediately removed as soon as he begins to be suspected, whereas in the latter he cannot be removed but by a concurrence of a majority of the senate;

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* See our Magazine for last year, p. 460.

and before that concurrence can be obtained, the suspicion may not only have long existed, but he may have formed such a party in the army, as will be both able and willing to support him against the civil government of his country. This was the case, A Sir, of Julius Cæsar in Rome, and of Oliver Cromwell in England: Both of them were long suspected by many, who were quick-sighted enough to see through their designs, but the majority were blinded by their successes, and were thereby prevailed on to continue them in command, until it was out of their power to remove them. Therefore, no argument drawn from the history of either of those generals, or from the history of any commonwealth general, can be applicable to the case C now before us; and with regard to generals in monarchical governments, I believe, we shall find, that the general has much oftner suffered by the causeless jealousy of the monarch, than the monarch by the treacherous ambition of his general. Nay, I D will be bold to say, that no monarch was ever dethroned by his general, without first having been guilty of some egregious weakness, or having shewn some very unjust and ill-grounded jealousy of his general.

I may therefore, I think, Sir, E with great reason conclude, that in this country, and under our present form of government, the sovereign can never be in any danger from having his army under the command of a captain general, and consequently the liberties of the people F can never be in danger from the latter's usurping the sovereign power; but say gentlemen, our liberties may be endangered not only by a difference between our king and his captain general, but by a concord and agreement between them for oppressing the liberties of the people. This way of arguing is really a sort of Proteus: If we attack him in the shape of a bull, and endeavour

to guard against his horns, he turns himself into a horse, and attacks us with his heels. But to be serious, if it is possible to be serious upon such a way of arguing, suppose we had a king who had designs against the liberties of his people, could he derive any advantage from appointing a captain general, which he could not have without such an appointment? The king is, by our constitution, the chief general of our army, and is not obliged to appoint a deputy, whom we now call captain general, unless he pleases. Can we suppose, that any man who has secret designs to carry on, will do it by deputy, when he can do it by himself alone? Besides, the captain general must always be a man of high rank, or long service: He is already risen as high as he can rise in our army; and if he had not before, he must by that time have acquired a considerable fortune of his own, which he is sure of preserving, and transmitting to his posterity, whilst our constitution is preserved, and he retains his innocence. Is it reasonable to suppose, that such a man would concur in any scheme for rendering both his life and his fortune precarious, which would be the certain consequence of our constitution's being overthrown? Is it not more reasonable to suppose, that such a man will rather be a check upon any arbitrary designs his sovereign may entertain, than an assistant in carrying those designs into execution? Therefore I must conclude, that no sovereign who has any such designs, will ever appoint a captain general; and consequently, that that high office is rather a security for the preservation of our liberties than the contrary.

I hope, Sir, I have demonstrated, G to the satisfaction of the house, that no danger can result, either to our sovereign or our liberties, from our having a captain general in time of peace. And now with regard to the

use of that high officer, and the danger we may be exposed to from our not having such a one even in time of peace, I am fully convinced, Sir, that to make an army useful against an enemy, as well as to prevent its being troublesome to its friends, strict discipline, and a constant application to military exercises, is as necessary in time of peace, as it is in time of war; and I am likewise convinced, that it is much more difficult to enforce either the one or the other in time of peace, than it is in time of war. If any gentleman differs from me in opinion upon this subject, let him consider the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war, and compare it with the behaviour of the troops of the same country in the war in Q. Anne's time. From the year 1672 to the year 1702, they had been under the care and conduct of a captain general, meaning William prince of Orange, afterwards our glorious king William, who left the Dutch army in such good order, and so well disciplined, that they performed wonders the very first campaign of the war, which began the summer after that prince's death; and as they behaved in the same manner during the whole course of that war, they contributed not a little to its success. But from the end of that war to the beginning of the last, an ill-grounded jealousy of the house of Orange prevented their ever having any captain general. What was the consequence? The discipline of their troops was neglected; and many young gentlemen got themselves made officers in their army, who neither knew nor would be at the pains to learn, any thing of the trade of a soldier; the natural consequence of which was, that in the last war the Dutch troops shewed neither conduct nor courage upon any one occasion.

This, Sir, is so plain a proof, so recent an example, that every gentleman who considers it, must with

me be convinced, how necessary it is to have our army always under the command of a captain general, even in time of peace; for then, as I have said already, it is more difficult to preserve a proper discipline than in time of war. Men are so apt to indulge themselves in ease and idleness, that nothing but inevitable necessity, or immediate danger, can altogether prevent it; nay, even in time of war, when an army is remote from any enemy, or when they despise the enemy they have to do with, they are too apt to relax in their discipline, notwithstanding the utmost their general can do, as we may learn from the histories of all nations, especially that of the Romans; for in the histories of that great people, we often meet with complaints of this kind, and yet their generals had a most absolute power over every man in the army under their command. The precedent is therefore so far from being a bad one, that I am glad of the opportunity we now have to make a precedent, which, I hope, will always be followed, as I think it the only means by which our army can be made useful in time of war, or harmless in time of peace; therefore, if the noble lord does not withdraw his motion, I shall most heartily give it my negative, and afterwards as heartily concur in the motion for agreeing with our committee, in the resolution now under our consideration.

F The next and the last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Potitius, which was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE ingenuity of the noble lord who spoke last, convinces me of the truth of what has often been said, that no doctrine in

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politicks can be so absurd as not to admit of some plausible arguments in its favour; for whether we consider our constitution of government as a monarchy, or a republick, nothing can be so contrary to it, nothing so dangerous, as that of continuing the same person at the head of our army, or indeed of any one of our armies, if we had more than one, for life, or for a great number of years. That it is dangerous even for the most absolute monarch to continue the same general at the head of his army for a great number of years, not only reason, but the experience of all ages, must convince us; for without any bad design in such a general, the army will at last become more devoted to him than to their sovereign; and from that time he becomes sovereign in fact tho' not in name, because he must be a very self-denied gentleman indeed, if he allows himself to be dismissed, which is generally followed with something worse, when he knows that the army will support his power, whether D his sovereign will or no.

This shews how weak it is to say, Sir, that the continuing of a captain general can never in this kingdom be of any dangerous consequence to the sovereign, because the king may remove him the moment he begins E to form a party for himself in the army; for this party forms itself of course, without any design, at least without any overt act of his, by his being a long time continued in command; therefore, unless the king removes him upon the general principle, he may probably without any suspicion let him continue in command, until it be out of his power to remove him; and I was surprised to hear the noble lord say, that it is easier to get a favourite general removed in a monarchy than in a republick. I shall grant, that it is easier to raise an unjust and groundless suspicion in the breast of a king, than in the majority of a senate;

but with regard to a just and well-grounded suspicion, surely a king is more liable to be imposed on and blinded, than the majority of a senate. A captain general of any continuance must be the chief favourite and prime minister of his sovereign: In that station he will, as usual, draw lines of circumvallation about the throne, he will invest it so close that none but his creatures and tools can approach it: In such a situation, how can a king hear of any facts that may tend to give him a suspicion of his general? But in a republick there will always be some members in the senate, who are enemies to the general, or at least greater friends to the liberties of their country, than to the continuance of the same general in command: C These members will always be upon the watch, and will inform the senate of every fact, that may tend to give them a suspicion of their general, and if the facts be fully proved, and such as manifestly shew a solid ground for suspicion, the majority will certainly concur in removing him, unless they be such as have been previously corrupted by the general.

I shall readily grant, Sir, that no sovereign can be dethroned by his general, without having been first guilty of some egregious weakness, because I think it a most egregious weakness in any sovereign, to allow any man in time of peace to have a sole command over his army: I think, he should never allow it even in time of war, if it be possible for him to take the field in person; but to allow any one man to continue for many years in such a high station, is something more than weakness, it is downright madness; for whoever has the greatest influence over the military in any country, will always have the sovereignty in effect, and will divest the sovereign of the name, as soon as he makes an attempt to divest him of the command of the military; of which we have

have many examples in history, and a very recent one in our own time, with regard to the young Sophy of Persia, who was dethroned by Kouli Kan, for attempting to put a period to his military power, by clapping up a peace with the Turks; and the many revolutions that have since happened in that empire, together with its present unsettled and melancholy situation, should be a warning to us, not to expose our sovereign to any such danger, which we have the greater reason to guard against, as we have our own liberties and privileges, as well as the honour, dignity, and life of our sovereign at stake; for all would certainly be swallowed up in such a fatal contest.

In short, Sir, to give any subject a sole and long continued command over our army, is so contrary to the established maxim of all wise sovereigns, and all wise republics, and a maxim by the non-observance of which so many princes, and so many republics, have been undone, that I do not wonder to see the ingenuity of those put to the utmost stretch, who are attempting to establish a direct contrary maxim; but, I hope, the majority of this house will easily distinguish between those arguments, which proceed from a luxuriant fancy, and those which are founded upon solid reason and judgment, as well as the experience of all ages and countries; for I have heard no one argument advanced in favour of this new doctrine, but what is contradicted by experience both antient and modern. This is evidently the case with respect to what they have said about the discipline of an army; for that military discipline of the most useful kind may be preserved even in time of peace, without a captain general, we have the experience of the antient Romans, we have the experience of the present French, we have the experience of our own army almost ever since the treaty of Utrecht.

As to the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war, Sir, I have, it is true, heard it condemned by those who had an interest in condemning it; but even by them I never heard the courage of the men, but the conduct of their commanders, condemned; for if their generals gave up a town, before it was necessary, or neglected to lead the troops on to action when they ought, their ill behaviour was not owing to the want of courage or discipline in the troops, but to the want of conduct, or perhaps to something worse, in their generals; for as the governing party in Holland, at that time, were drawn into the war, in some measure, whether they would or no, I doubt much if they desired to have success. The behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war is therefore no way concerned in the present question; and as to their behaviour in the war in Q. Anne's time, will any one say, that K. William, either before or after the revolution, had ever a captain general under him in Holland? Their good behaviour in Q. Anne's war, is therefore an argument rather against than for the resolution now under our consideration; for if K. William, without a captain general under him, kept the Dutch army in so good order, and taught them to fight so regularly and so desperately when there was occasion for it, surely our present most gracious sovereign, who understands military discipline as well as any prince ever did, may, without a coadjutor, do the same by the English army: Nay, that he did do so, from the day of his accession to the breaking out of the Spanish war, is evident from the behaviour of our troops upon every occasion.

I am really surpris'd, Sir, to hear so much as an insinuation to the contrary, from any gentleman who has heard of the behaviour of our troops at Cartagena. Tho' the troops sent upon that expedition were

were mostly new-raised regiments, yet did they not march upon that rash, that ridiculous attack of fort St. Lazare, with such intrepidity, and persisted in it with such obstinacy, that Don Blas himself, the Spanish commander, could not help exclaiming, that it was pity such brave men should be so sacrificed? His majesty himself was witness of their behaviour at Dettingen, he there saw the full-ripened fruits of his care and toil: Our troops, tho' galled in flank by a numerous battery of cannon, and attacked in front by the flower of the French army, they sustained, they repelled, they returned the attack, and drove multitudes of the enemy into the river Maine, which to most of them may be called the river Styx, for they passed it only by passing into the next world. Again at Fontenoy, Sir: I wish I could draw a veil over the fatal day; but wherever the fault lay, I am sure, it was not owing to the British troops; for if they were at last forced to retire, it was not occasioned either by their want of courage, or want of discipline; and I may from all accounts say the same of every fatal rencounter they were afterwards engaged in, during the late war.

It is therefore evident from experience, Sir, that to preserve discipline in our army, so as to make them useful against an enemy, we have no occasion for a captain general; and I wish they may behave as well in their quarters at home during the ensuing peace, as they did during the last: They cannot behave better: I am afraid, that putting them under a captain general may make them behave worse; because it may induce them to look upon themselves as a separate distinct body, and without any connection with the rest of the people; and I wish, they may not at last begin to think themselves independent of the crown; for should they ever begin to think

so, they will become more fatal to the liberties, than useful against the enemies of their country, it being known by experience, that the most regular, well-disciplined troops are not always the bravest; and even the discipline itself must be different in free countries from what it is in arbitrary governments. In the latter, the people are all slaves, and therefore the strictest and most severe discipline may be enforced, if the commander in chief thinks it necessary, because the soldiers cannot be made to look on themselves as greater slaves than the rest of their countrymen; but in a free country, the discipline must not be more rigid and severe than the soldiers themselves generally think necessary for the service, otherwise they will begin to look upon themselves as the only slaves of their country, which will break their spirits, and consequently render them poltroons. They may then dance prettily through a review, but they will never dance bravely up to an enemy.

I hope, Sir, I have shewn, that our having a captain general in time of peace is not only unnecessary but dangerous; and the estimate upon our table shews it to be expensive. I know that methods have been found to enhance every article of publick expence since his late majesty's accession; but how this article has been advanced so much, I cannot understand; for in the year 1717, and for some years afterwards, when the duke of Marlborough was our captain general, the article of the staff, I mean both the civil and military part of it, amounted to but about 7000*l.* a year; and how it is now advanced to above 16000*l.* is really to me a mystery; therefore, if there were no other reason, I should be for recommitting this resolution, that the committee may inquire into this additional expence, and at least give us a reason for it before we agree to it.

I shall now give you a Debate we had in our Club upon the important Question, Whether the Sum of 30,000l. should be granted for enabling his Majesty to make good his Engagements with the Elector of Bavaria, pursuant to Treaty? Which Debate was opened by Servilius Priscus, whose Speech upon this Occasion was in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS the treaty concluded last summer at Hanover, between his majesty and the States General on the one part, and the elector of Bavaria on the other, as also the empress queen of Hungary's declaration relating to the said treaty, have both been so long upon your table, that I must suppose them to have been perused by every member of this house, and as they are both referred to this committee, I think it incumbent upon me, to move for that supply which is necessary for enabling his majesty to perform his part of that treaty; but I shall first beg leave to lay before the house, as far as I am able, his majesty's motives for entering into that treaty, because from thence not only the wisdom but the necessity of the measure will appear evident, I hope, to every gentleman that hears me. I believe, I need not use many arguments for persuading gentlemen, that it is the interest of this nation to preserve peace both at home and abroad: As we are a trading people, this is at all times our interest; but at present it is more our interest than usual, because of the great load of debts we groan under, and because it is not possible for us to carry on any war, without adding to that load. We have already felt one good effect of peace, by the reduction of the interest payable to the creditors of the publick, which will enable us to

pay off a considerable part of our debt yearly; and if peace continues but a few years, these annual payments will so much increase the stock of ready money in the nation, that I have not the least doubt of our being able to make a farther reduction, with the consent of every person concerned; for as we have not hitherto, so I hope, we never shall make the least alteration in this respect, without such consent.

BWhether we may be able, Sir, to pay off the whole of our debt, before it becomes necessary for us to engage in another war, is a question which I shall not pretend to answer; but this I will say, that it is hardly possible for us, at least it would be extremely dangerous for us, to engage in a new war, before we have paid off a great part of our present debt; for until the whole be paid off, we cannot propose to carry on any war but upon credit, and what happened to us just before the end of the last war, must convince us of the precariousness of that support. **C**Credit, either publick or private, is a support that requires a twofold ability: Not only the borrower must be in such circumstances as to be deemed able to repay, but the persons willing to lend must be in such circumstances as to be able to lend. **E**A landed gentleman may have an estate so large and so free, that no one could doubt his being able to repay, and yet he could not borrow a shilling upon a mortgage of his estate, unless he could find one who had that shilling to lend. **F**This might be our case, should we be forced to engage soon in a new war: We might perhaps find new funds, tho' even that, I fear, would be difficult; but the great difficulty would be, where to find people that had money to **G**lend.

This consideration, Sir, should induce us to neglect no measure, that may tend to preserve and secure the future peace of Europe, for it is now

so circumstanced that, in my opinion, no war can happen, in which we can avoid being involved ; but that peace must always be precarious, which depends upon the will of any one prince or state to break it, and the only way to prevent its being in the will, is to prevent its being in the power of any one to do so. How are we to do this ? Certainly, by forming such a defensive confederacy among the powers of Europe, who are most likely to continue in the same sentiments with us, as may make it very dangerous for any one to disturb the tranquillity thereof, by attacking any one of his neighbours. The Dutch, we are certain, will in this respect be always of the same sentiments with us, and the empire of Germany we can hardly doubt of; for I believe, scarcely an instance can of late be found in history, when that empire was the aggressor. A defensive confederacy between the Dutch, the empire of Germany, and this nation, is therefore what we ought to cultivate as much as possible ; and to render the empire a useful member of this confederacy, we ought to take every method that can be thought of to prevent any disunion among the constituent members of that great and formidable body ; for while it remains united, and in close confederacy with the Dutch and us, for preserving the peace of Europe, I believe, no one will venture to break it. If any disputes should happen, I believe, the parties concerned will chuse to terminate their differences in an amicable manner by our mediation, rather than either side will venture to draw our resentment upon it, by beginning the attack.

To prevent any disunion in the empire is therefore, Sir, a measure which we ought constantly and chiefly to pursue. Let us then consider what are the circumstances that may most probably produce any such disunion; and we shall presently find the two

chief to be, a powerful French party in Germany, and a vacancy of the imperial throne. It is therefore the business of all the powers of Europe, who are for preserving the peace thereof, to diminish as much as possible that party in Germany, which seems to be in the French interest, and to take care to prevent any vacancy in the imperial throne, by that method, which the laws of the empire admit, and repeated precedents have authorized : I mean the election of a king of the Romans. These were his majesty's views in concluding the treaty now under your consideration ; and I do not think it possible that any thing could have been contrived more effectual for answering both these ends. The house of Bavaria have been for half a century devoted to the French interest ; and by that means the house of Austria, and consequently, I may justly say, the empire itself has been twice brought to the very brink of perdition. We have had the honour of being chiefly instrumental in saving them at both these times, first by the glorious victory at Blenheim obtained by our general the duke of Marlborough, and lastly by that other glorious victory obtained by our present most gracious sovereign at Dettingen. I say, by these two victories we have twice saved both the empire and the house of Austria from ruin ; and now by this treaty, I hope, his majesty has laid a foundation for preventing either being ever again brought into any such danger.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that if his majesty had in this treaty had no other view but that of gaining the house of Bavaria from the French interest, and attaching it to the true interest both of Germany and Europe, the treaty would have been well worth the small expence this nation is to be put to on account of it ; and I cannot think any gentleman will differ from me, who reflects

fects upon the prodigious expence this nation was put to by saving the house of Austria and the empire in Q. Anne's reign, or by saving them again in the last war; for both the one and the other I must impute to Bavaria's having been gained by the French; because I am persuaded, that at the beginning of Q. Anne's reign the French would have agreed to give the house of Austria an equitable and reasonable satisfaction for its pretension to the Spanish succession, and a sufficient barrier to the Dutch, if they had not been sure of making a diversion in Germany by means of the family of Bavaria; and again, upon the death of the late emperor Charles VI. can any one imagine, that the old cardinal would have engaged his country in a war, or that Prussia would have attacked Silesia, if there had been a thorough union between the houses of Austria and Bavaria? Both these wars, which have cost this nation so many millions, would therefore have been prevented, had such a wise measure as this been resolved on before the death of K. William; and that he thought of it before his death, I do not in the least question; but there was at that time in this country such a great party against him, and such a violent opposition to all his measures, that he despaired of getting such a treaty as this approved of by parliament, and this made him lay aside all thoughts of entering into any such.

Thus, I say, Sir, had his majesty had no other view in concluding this treaty, but that of gaining the house of Bavaria from the French interest, it would have been well worth the price we are to pay for it; but when we consider, how much it may contribute towards the success of the other view, meaning that of preventing a vacancy in the imperial throne, we cannot enough admire his majesty's wisdom in contriving this measure, or his conduct in February, 1752.

bringing it to perfection at so easy a rate; for considering the large subsidies paid by France to some of the other princes of the empire, we cannot doubt of our having been outbid by France; but his majesty by his ministers laid the circumstances of Europe, and particularly of Germany, so clearly before the court of Bavaria, and placed in so strong a light the consequences of their continuing their attachment to France, that they at last agreed to accept of a less subsidy from us, than they might probably have had, and perhaps were offered by the court of Versailles.

The other view, towards the success of which I have said that this treaty must greatly contribute, is a view, Sir, that every gentleman must grant to be absolutely necessary for preserving the peace of Europe; for should the present emperor happen to die before the election of a king of the Romans, every one must foresee that a war, and a very general one too, would be the infallible consequence. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle put an end, as far as it was possible, to all the disputes then subsisting among the princes of Europe; but no treaty can put an end to the ambitious views of some of them: These views remain only suspended, and will no longer remain suspended, than an opportunity offers for carrying them into execution: A vacancy of the Imperial throne would be such an opportunity as they would certainly lay hold of: We should then again hear of armies marching, either to attack or defend, from every corner of Europe; and this nation would again be reduced to the necessity of draining its manufactures for soldiers, and its commerce for sailors, and of launching out its millions yearly. The life of the present emperor I shall admit to be a very good one, and I hope, will be a lasting one; but no certain dependence can be had upon the life of any

man breathing, and no wise man will chuse to have the peace and happiness of his country depending upon such a sandy foundation. It is therefore absolutely necessary to add another life, by electing a king of the Romans during the life of the present emperor; and for this purpose no person can be thought of but the archduke Joseph, the emperor's eldest son, for two unanswerable reasons; first, because we cannot propose to obtain the emperor's concurrence in the election of any other; and, 2dly, because for preserving a balance of power in Europe, it is necessary that the Imperial diadem should be continued in the house of Austria.

That the concurrence of the emperor is necessary for the election of a king of the Romans, I believe, no one will doubt, Sir, who knows any thing of the constitution of the German empire; and as to the continuance of the Imperial diadem in the house of Austria, as there is but a mere trifle of a revenue annexed to that high office, no other prince, capable of being chosen, could be at the expence of supporting its grandeur and dignity, without a pension, or what, in the modern phrase, is called a subsidy, from France; and to have an emperor of Germany depending for his support upon the crown of France, is what that political court has been long aiming at, and what would give it an incontestable sway in Europe; which this nation has more reason to guard against than any other, not only because we have most to lose, but because the French are naturally more inveterate enemies to us than to any people in the world, which proceeds from a difference in our tempers and manners, as well as from the many bloody wars that have happened between the two nations.

I know it is said, Sir, that if the powers upon the continent will not defend their own liberties, we have nothing to do but to retire within

our wooden walls, and bid defiance to all the powers of Europe. This, Sir, is easily said, but it was never thought practicable by any man of common understanding; for even the French alone would soon render themselves superior to us at sea, if they had nothing to fear from any attack upon the continent: What then might not the French do, were they to be supported in a war against us, by the Dutch and all the other maritime powers in Europe? Besides, if they had an incontestable sway at every court in Europe, they would command them to shut all their ports against the ships of this nation, and to prohibit all our manufactures, which would put an end to our commerce, and this in a little time would put an end to our navy; for ships of war without seamen are of no signification, and without an extensive commerce, it is impossible to have a sufficient number of seamen. Suppose we had resolved upon this selfish and foolish maxim at the beginning of the late war, what would have been the consequence? The house of Bavaria would have been established upon the Imperial throne, and put in possession, at least, of the Austrian Netherlands: Spain, or the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon, would have got all the Austrian dominions in Italy; and by this means the French would have been rendered absolutely secure against being attacked by land. In these circumstances they might, perhaps, have allowed us to go on with our war against Spain for a year or two, until they had augmented their navy, especially as they knew, that, in attempting any conquests upon Spain in America, we had more to fear from the climate, than from the enemy. But as soon as they had sufficiently augmented their navy, they would have sent us their orders to submit to Spain upon what terms they might have thought fit to prescribe, and if we had refused, they would

would have issued their orders for all the maritime powers of Europe to join with them, in order to correct the insolence of the English.

This, Sir, is a true picture of what would probably have been the consequences, had we resolved upon this selfish maxim at the beginning of the late war; and this may convince us, how necessary it is even for this nation, notwithstanding our situation in an island, to have the power of the house of Austria preserved, and the Imperial diadem continued in that family. To have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, is therefore a measure, which we ought to pursue with all the vigour and all the dispatch in our power; and for this purpose nothing could be more effectual than the treaty now under our consideration. It is true, there is not in this treaty, nor could there have been, an express stipulation for the elector of Bavaria's giving his vote for the young archduke to be king of the Romans: Such a stipulation would have been contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire; but every one knows the intention of this treaty, and, I believe, no one doubts of the elector of Bavaria's being resolved to join with his majesty in that election, as soon as it may be thought proper to bring it upon the carpet, which, I hope, will be before our meeting here the next season; for in all appearance there is already a majority of the electors ready to concur in this election, therefore if it be delayed, it can only be to endeavour to have it unanimous, which is certainly to be aimed at, and perhaps may be obtained.

Gentlemen need not therefore be afraid, Sir, of our being led into any greater expence upon this account; for I have very good reason to expect from the present aspect of the affairs of Europe, that this wished-for election may be very speedily brought on, and ended without any opposition. But whatever may be

the success with respect to the election itself, it must be granted, that this is a wise and a necessary step towards it; and even suppose we should be disappointed as to the election, yet the detaching of the house of Bavaria from the French interest, and uniting that house again with the house of Austria, is such a change in favour of the common cause of Europe, as deserves a much higher price than we are by this treaty to pay for it; therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with moving, *That the sum of, &c.*

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SOME time ago an act was passed, for encouraging the importation of pig and bar iron from the colonies of America, and to prevent the making of steel there: And as I am concerned in the manufacturing of iron and steel, I have made the following remarks on the nature and qualities of iron; which, if you think they will be of use to the publick, are at your service.

BRITANNICUS.

BY tough iron is meant that, which will endure bending backwards and forwards a great many times, when cold, without cracking or breaking. Cold-short iron is the reverse, and will not endure bending cold, without cracking or breaking.

What is meant by malleable is expanding under a hammer, when hot. All bar-iron is more or less malleable, as the parts are more or less compact, porous or spongy; therefore both cold-short, and tough iron, may be very malleable, tho' the first is commonly more so.

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Pig-

Pig-iron is not in any degree malleable, because it will not expand at all under a hammer, when hot, but break and fly in pieces at one stroke or blow ; therefore, is never termed malleable iron.

Red-short is a vicious quality, A which is sometimes found in all kinds of iron, tho' more frequently in the tough, as in most iron of that species the pores are smaller and more numerous. There is in all malleable iron (when hot) a fluid, which iron-makers commonly call B cinder ; this flows to and fro in the pores or veins of the iron, and without it no iron is or can be malleable ; it being as nourishing to iron, as oil is to leather.

Now when this cinder is quite thin, and the pores of the iron large enough to let it fluctuate to and fro C in the iron, and emit the surplus, when violently pressed with a hammer, the iron is quite free from red-short ; but when the pores are too minute, and this cinder too thick and glutinous to emit upon a violent D pressure of a hammer, it bursts the iron into cracks, and is then termed red-short, being brittle when red-hot.

All English iron is either of the soft tough kind, or the brittle. The American iron, which has hitherto come into England, either in pigs or bars, is all of it of these two species of iron. The first is exceeding well E adapted to all manufactures where iron and steel are laid together, as in all carpenters and joiners tools, scythes, sickles, sheers, scissars, spades, and shovels ; because, being spongy and porous, it will with less degree F of heat open its pores large enough to receive the particles, and intermix or weave its surface with the surface of the steel laid to it.

Now Swedish iron is equally as tough as the best sort of English or G American iron, but much harder than either, being of a more compact body, and so will not join with steel without a more intense heat than is necessary for the English or

American iron ; and as an intense heat destroys the very nature and essence of steel, which requires, and will only bear a low, mild heat, therefore steel and Swedish iron cannot so properly be joined together as iron which is more porous and spongy, and doth not require an intense heat to expand the pores wide enough to imbibe a sufficient quantity of the particles of steel to make them firm together, without prejudice to the steel by too intense a heat.

B Cold-short iron, from its brittleness when cold, can be adapted but to few purposes, except making of small nails, for which it is most particularly useful ; for, first, it will work exceeding soft, and consequently may be wrought cheaper than any other iron whatever, because it will expand with little more than half the force under the hammer ; and will also point more minutely than any other iron, without cleaving, partly owing to the particles being square, by which they rest more equally one upon another ; and partly because what we call cinder being thinner and in less quantities between the particles, the cohesion is not so much weakened as in tough iron, where the particles are more like round strings or fibres, which give room for more of the cinder to lodge in the cavities, which weakens the cohesion ; and as the particles are near upon a round, they do not rest so securely one upon another as the iron composed of square particles, so will cleave or slide one beside another, and render the point, when small, splintered, and incapable of being driven into any hard substance.

It is likewise better for small nails in another respect, which is, that it will drive into hard wood without bending, being very stiff, owing, in some measure, to what is observed above (viz. the squareness of the particles) and yet when it is hammered into so small a substance as a small

small nail, the particles are rendered so minute and compact, as to have toughness enough for the uses they are applied to.

Note, There is none of this kind of iron imported from Sweden; and here has come pig-iron from America, which produces iron of this quality from the several furnaces annexed, as appears by their marks. Bristol furnace, col. Spotswood's furnace; both on Rapahannock river. A furnace on York river. R. F. O. C. Potomuck, Tuball, F. C.—N. B. or B New Birmingham.

I have heard of several more sorts of this species of metal, but never used any but those which can operate on English iron only, being much of the same nature with the cold-short iron made in England, which is used for small nails only.

The Swedish iron is of a more compact body than any, either English or American, known in England; owing, as I apprehend, to the particles being more numerous, closer connected, and made up of more various-shaped fibres and particles, which fit each other more exactly, and do not leave such large cavities to be filled up with cinder; which, tho' absolutely necessary to render iron malleable, yet is by far the weakest part in iron; therefore the more minute and numerous the pores are in iron, the cinder lodges in less quantities; tho' there is enough to mollify the harder particles of iron, when heated, so as to render it malleable, tho' not near so ductile and soft, as iron whose pores are large, and the cinder lodged in larger quantities.

These qualities render this iron the most useful of all others, where there is much friction, as in coach, waggon, or cart tire or strakes, shoes for horses, especially in stony or gravelly countries, which fret and chafe soft spungy iron away in little more than half the time. These qualities also render it of much less value than English or American in

all manufacturing places, from its being so stubborn and inductile when hot, from its unfitness to join with steel, and from its hardness to file or grind.

Steel is made from the most compact, strong-bodied iron hitherto known in this kingdom, which is the Swedish Orgrounds iron.

The manner of making it is laying the bars in long stone troughs or chests, in a very large furnace, and the bars are separated one from another by sand and pulverized charcoals. These troughs or chests are heated by a very intense heat for several days, until it is almost ready to liquify: This exhausts a great deal of the matter we call cinder, and in its place is imbibed some exceeding minute particles from the sand, which from the intense heat is turned into a glassy substance, which contributes to render the body more compact, and by consequence more elastick; and when quenched in water, which is the common method of hardening steel, it shrinks or condenses into almost an intire solid body; so will penetrate or cut any body less compact or solid.

Now as the best tough English or American iron is much more porous (that is, the pores larger, and not so numerous) so in making it into steel, it imbibes the glassy matter above mentioned in too large particles, which breaks the cohesion, and renders it tender and rotten; so, tho' it may be hard, yet as the particles are not minute enough, a very little pressure bursts the parts asunder, in the same manner as having too much glue or cement in a joint between two pieces of wood.

We shall be obliged to our correspondent for more on this subject.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS your Magazine falls into so many hands, and is in such high

high repute with discerning readers, I beg you will give this a place.

Whereas in the 2d chapter of St. Luke's gospel, ver. 49. there is a mis-translation, which makes that passage somewhat unintelligible, the reader is desired to take notice, that, instead of the expression—*about my Father's business*, it ought to run thus—in my Father's house. The Greek word, ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις, will justify its being rendered in this manner, and thereby the sense will be easy, obvious, and plain to every capacity. The whole paragraph runs thus.—*Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Thy Father and I have sought thee sorrowing. Jesus said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?* An answer dark and obscure, that we may well take up the words of the Eunuch, and say—*How can I understand this, except some one shall guide me?* Acts viii. 31. But rendering the Greek in the foregoing manner, as it is a just translation, it will throw in light sufficient.—How, and wherefore did ye seek me? when your own thoughts would have suggested to you, that I must be in my Father's house *? I am,

S I R,

Chart, Your humble servant,
in Kent.

E. W.

The LIFE and CHARACTER of the late celebrated Dr. BOORHAAVE.

HERMAN Boorhaave was born, Dec. 31, 1668, at Voorhout, near Leyden. He was the son of James Boorhaave, pastor of that little village, by his first wife Agar Paalder. His family was originally of Flanders, anciently settled at Leyden, and of a very moderate fortune. When he was 5 years old, he lost his mother, who left 3 other children besides. A year after, his father married again, and increased

his family with 6 children more. Happy the country, where luxury and softness of manners do not make such a number of children feared! And, what is very remarkable, this second wife became a common mother to all her husband's children, equally fond of all, tenderly beloved by all.

The father, both from a natural love and a necessary economy, was tutor to his sons as long as he could. He soon discovered excellent qualities in Herman, and designed him to fill a place like his own, his ambition taking no higher a flight. He had already, at 11 years old, taught him a good deal of Latin, Greek, and polite literature; and whilst he was thus forming his mind, he took care to strengthen his body by some moderate exercises in agriculture; for he could not afford to be at much expence for his education.

In the mean time, at about 14 years of age, the young Boorhaave was attacked with an ugly ulcer in his left thigh; he was tormented for near 4 years with this sore, and with the remedies that were applied to it; at length, after having exhausted all the art of the physicians and surgeons, he took it into his head frequently to foment himself with urine, wherein he had dissolved some salt; and by this means he cured himself: A presage of his future fame in the medical way.

His long indisposition did not, however, prevent the course of his studies. By his natural taste he had a great desire of knowledge, and he had too much need of it by the state of his fortune. At 14 years of age he had entered into the publick schools of Leyden; he passed rapidly from class to class, and carried the prizes every where. He was but 15, when his father's death left him without assistance, without counsel, without estate. Altho'

* To render our correspondent's remark the clearer, our readers will observe, that our Saviour was at this time in the Temple, which, in John ii. 16. he calls his Father's house. But, after all, we cannot help noting, that, whatever copy be made use of, we cannot find the word οἰκίαι in any copy of the Greek Testament we have by us.

Engraved for the London Magazine.



Printed for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

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Altho' the principal object of his studies was divinity, he allowed himself very considerable excursions towards another science extremely different, which was geometry. He applied himself to it, without any other reason but that of its invincible charms which drew him; but, happily, after his father's death, it was a resource for him, which he had not foreseen. He found the means to subsist at Leyden, and to continue his theological studies there, by teaching the mathematicks to young men of distinction.

On the other hand, the illness of which he had cured himself, caused him to make some reflections upon the advantage of physick; he undertook to study the principal authors in that kind, and began with Hippocrates, whom he passionately admired. He did not follow the publick professors, he only took some of the lessons of the famous Drelincourt, but applied himself to publick dissections, and often dissected animals in private. He wanted to learn real facts, which are known but imperfectly by the report of others; all the rest he learned himself by reading.

His theology, in the mean time, did not fail to advance, and this theology was the Greek, the Hebrew, the Chaldee, the critick of the Old and New Testament, the ancient ecclesiastical authors, the modern commentators. As he was known to be capable of a great many things at once, he was advised to join physick with theology; and indeed, he gave them the same application, and prepared himself to discharge, at the same time, the two functions the most indispensably necessary to the society.

But it must be owned, that, tho' equally capable of both, he was not equally proper for both. The result of a vast and profound reading in theological matters, had been, to persuade him, that religion, very

simple on coming out, as may be said, from the mouth of God, was at present disfigured by vain, or rather vicious philosophical subtleties, which had produced nothing but eternal dissensions, and the bitterest of all hatreds. He had a mind to make a publick act upon this question, Why christianity, preached formerly by illiterate men, had made so much progress, and makes so little at present, preached by the learned? It is easy to see, whither this subject, which had not been taken up at hazard, would have led him, and what a severe satire on the ecclesiastical ministry in general was included in it. Could he, with so singular a manner of thinking, have exercised that ministry, such as he found it? Was he not sure of a general war being declared against him, and a theological war?

A mere accident, wherein he had nothing to reproach himself, joined, probably, to these reflections, absolutely determined him to quit the ministry and theology. He was travelling in a boat, where he took part in a conversation, which turned upon Spinosism. A stranger, more orthodox than learned, attacked that system so ill, that Boorhaave asked him, if he had ever read Spinosa? He was obliged to answer, no; but he could not forgive Boorhaave. Nothing was more easy than to give out for a zealous and ardent defender of Spinosa, him who did but require that they should know Spinosa when they attacked him; and indeed, the bad reasoner of the boat did not fail to do it, the publick, not only very susceptible, but greedy of ill impressions, seconded him, and in a little time Boorhaave was a Spinosist. This Spinosist, however, was all his life-time very regular in certain practices of piety, for instance, in his prayers, morning and evening. He never pronounced the name of God, even in matter of physicks, without uncovering his head; a respect, which,

which, indeed, may appear small, but which a hypocrite would not have the face to affect.

After this adventure, he resolved thenceforward to be a theologian, only so far as was necessary to be a good christian, and entirely gave himself up to physick. He did not repent of this resolution, considering the life he should otherwise have led, that violent zeal he must have shewn for very doubtful opinions, which merited only toleration, and that spirit of party, of which he must have put on some forced appearances, which would have cost him a great deal, and succeeded little.

He was admitted doctor of physick in the year 1693, at 25 years of age, and did not discontinue his mathematical lectures, of which he stood in need, whilst he was waiting for patients, which do not come on a sudden. When they began to come, he laid out all he could spare in books, and he believed himself more at his ease, only because he was better able to make himself skilful in his profession. For the same reason, as he made himself a library by little and little, he made himself a chemical laboratory, and tho' he could not afford to give himself a garden, he studied botany very much.

If we reflect on all that has been hitherto said, we shall be surprized, without doubt, at the abundance of different learning collected in one single head. What should we be then, if we further consider, that he studied even law and politicks? There are some genius's, whom all that can be known suits, and who, by a great ease of comprehension, a happy memory, a constant reading, are able to learn every thing; and it will not happen to them as to those of an opposite character, to be on one side great men, and on the other children.

His reputation increased very quick, and his fortune very slowly. A lord, who was most intimately in favour with William III. king of England, solicited him, by magnificent promises, to come and settle with him at the Hague; but the young doctor was afraid for his liberty, tho', perhaps, without reason, and he courageously refused. Literature and the sciences very naturally form independent souls, because they greatly moderate the desires.

Dr. Boorhaave at that time had three friends of great consideration, Mr. James Trigland, a famous professor in divinity; and Mr. Daniel Alphen, and John Vandenberg, both raised to the chief magistracy, which they exercised with great honour. They had in a manner presaged

the future merit of Dr. Boorhaave, and it was for them a glory, with which they had reason afterwards to be pleased; and for him a subject of gratitude, of which he was always very sensible. Mr. Vandenberg proposed to him to think of a professor of physick's place in the university of Leyden, and frightened him with the proposition, which he immediately judged too rash and too ambitious for him; but this learned and zealous friend, who believed that he was strong enough by his credit, and still more by the subject for whom he should act, undertook the affair, and it was done in 1702.

Tho' he was now become publick professor, he still held private courses at home, which are both more instructive and more frequented, and, to say all, more beneficial to the master. The success of his lectures was such, that upon a flying report that he was to go somewhere else, the curators of the university of Leyden considerably increased his appointments, on condition that he would not leave them. Their wise œconomy knew how to calculate what he was worth to their city, by the great number of his scholars.

The first step to his fortune once made, the others followed apace. They gave him two more professors places, the one in botany, the other in chemistry; and the honours, which are but honours, of rectorships, were not spared him.

His functions thus multiplied as much as they could be, drew to Leyden a concourse of strangers, almost sufficient to have enriched the city; and certainly, the magistrates did not repent purchasing dear the assurance of always possessing a like professor. All the dominions of Europe furnished him with disciples, Germany principally, and even England, proud as they are, and with justice, of the flourishing state the sciences are in among them. Altho' the place where he held his private courses of physick or chemistry was very large, for the greater certainty, persons often sent to have places kept, as they do at the celebrated opera's.

It is not surprizing, that in ages wherein publick establishments, designed for the weak sciences of that time, were very rare, they should have come from all the countries in Europe to a doctor become famous, that sometimes they should even have followed him into solitudes, when he was drove out of the cities by the jealousy and the rage of his rivals. But now that all is full of colleges, universities, academies, private masters, and of books which are still more sure masters, what need is there to go out of their own country to study in any kind whatever?

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Will they find elsewhere a master so superior to those they had at home? Will they be sufficiently recompensed for the journey? It is hardly possible to imagine, upon this point, any other cause but the rare and singular talents of a professor.

He will not be obliged to invent new systems, but he will be obliged to possess perfectly all that has been wrote upon his science, to carry light wherever the original authors, according to custom, shall have left a great obscurity, to rectify their errors, always the more dangerous as they are more in esteem; finally, to new-mould all the science, if one can hope, as one almost always may, that it will be more easy to succeed under a new form. This is what Dr. Boorhaave has done as to chemistry, in the two volumes in quarto, which he published in 1732. Altho' it had been already drawn out of that mysterious darkness wherein it antiently intrenched itself, and from whence it declared itself for an only science which scorned all communication with the others, it did not seem yet to range itself under the general laws of physicks, and pretended to preserve some particular rights and privileges. But Dr. Boorhaave has reduced it to be only a simple part of physicks, clear and intelligible. He has collected all the lights acquired for a length of time, and which were confusedly scattered in a thousand different places, and has made of them, as may be said, a well ordered illumination, which offers a magnificent sight to the mind.

It must be owned, however, that in this so pure and so luminous a science, or chemistry, he admits attraction; and, to act with more frankness than men very often do upon this matter, he very expressly owns, that this attraction is not at all a mechanical principle. Perhaps they will think this more supportable in chemistry than in astronomy, because of those sudden, violent, impetuous motions, so common in chemical operations; but on any occasion whatever, will they have said any thing when they have pronounced the word *attraction*? They accused him of having put into that work some operations, which he had not performed himself, and for which he had trusted too much to his artists.

Besides the qualities essential to great professors, Dr. Boorhaave had also those which make them amiable to their disciples. Generally they throw a certain quantity of learning at their heads, without concerning themselves what shall come from it. They just do their duty by them, but with great coldness, and are in haste to have done. As for him, he discovered

February, 1752.

a sincere desire to instruct them; he was not only very exact in giving them all the promised time, but he did not take the advantage of the accidents which might lawfully have saved him some lectures; he did not fail to replace them by others. He studied to know their talents, he encouraged them, assisted them by particular attentions.

He did more; if his pupils were taken ill, he was their physician, and preferred them without hesitating to the brightest and most profitable practice. He looked upon those whom he had to instruct as his adopted children, to whom he owed his assistance, and in attending them he instructed them still more effectually than ever.

He had three professors chairs, and filled them all three in the same manner. In 1707, he published his *Institutiones Medicee*, and in 1708, his *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis*. These two works, and principally the Institutions, are very much esteemed by those who have a right to judge of them; he proposes to himself in them to imitate Hippocrates. After his example, he never grounds himself but upon well averred experience, and lays aside all the systems which may be only ingenious productions of the human mind, disavowed by nature. This wisdom is still more to be esteemed at present than in the time of Hippocrates, wherein systems were neither in such great number, nor so seducing.

His imitation of Hippocrates appears also in the close and nervous stile of his works. They are in some measure only the buds of truths reduced extremely small, and which must be enlarged and opened, as he did it by his explications.

Could it have been believed, that Dr. Boorhaave's Institutions of physick and his Aphorisms would have had a success great enough to pass the bounds of Christendom, to spread themselves as far as Turkey, there to be translated into Arabick? and by whom? by the Musti himself. Do the most learned Turks understand Latin? Will they understand a multitude of things which relate to our physicks, to our anatomy, to our chemistry? How will they be sensible of the merit of works, which are suited to the capacity of our learned only? Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Albert Schultens, very learned in the Eastern languages, and who, by order of the university of Leyden, made Dr. Boorhaave's funeral oration there, has said in it, that he had seen that Arabick translation that time 5 years, that having compared it with the original he had found it very faithful, and

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that it was to be given to the new printing-house of Constantinople.

Another fact concerning the Institutions, is little less singular, tho' of a different kind. When he reprinted that book in 1713, he put at the head of it an epistle dedicatory to Mr. Abraham Drolenvaux, senator and sheriff of Leyden, wherein he most tenderly thanks him, and in the most lively terms, for having deprived himself of his only daughter to give her to him in marriage. It was at the end of three years that this thanks came, and that he made publickly a declaration of love to his wife.

He had a taste for these sort of dedications, and he chose rather to give complaisant marks of friendship to his equals, than to prostrate himself at the feet of a great man, by whom, perhaps, he would hardly be taken notice of. He dedicated his course of chemistry to his brother James Boorhaave, pastor of a church, who being designed by their father for physick, had been a great help to him in all the chemical operations, to which he gave himself up, tho' designed for divinity. They made afterwards an exchange of destinations with each other.

We have not as yet spoken of Dr. Boorhaave as a professor in botany. He had that place in 1709, a year so fatal to the plants all over Europe; and it might be said, that Leyden at that time had at least a kind of amends. The new professor found 3000 plants in the publick garden, and had doubled the number in 1720. Happily, he had taken early, as we have already said, some inclination for agriculture, and nothing better suited both his health and his love of a simple life, than the care of a garden, and the bodily exercise it required. Other hands might work, but they would not have been conducted by the same eyes. He did not fail to perfect the methods already established for the distribution and the names of the plants.

After he had finished one of his three courses, the foreigners who had taken his lectures, went from Leyden and dispersed themselves into different countries, whither they carried his name and his praises. Each of the three functions furnished a multitude which departed, and this was renewed from year to year. Those who were returned from Leyden sent others thither, and oftentimes in greater number. One cannot imagine a more proper means speedily to form the reputation of a private man, and to extend it on all sides. The best books are very slow in comparison.

A great professor in physick and a great

physician may be two different men, so much it is decreed in human nature, that the things which seem the most connected in themselves, may be separated in it. Dr. Boorhaave was these two men at the same time. He had particularly an admirable prognostick, and to speak here only by facts, he drew to Leyden, besides the crowd of students, another crowd almost as numerous, of those who came from all parts to consult him upon singular distempers, obstinate to common physick, and sometimes, even out of an excess of confidence, upon diseases either incurable, or which were not worthy of the journey. I have heard it said, that pope Benedict XIII. consulted him.

After this we shall not be surpris'd, if some sovereigns who were in Holland, such as the Czar Peter I. and the duke of Lorraine, now duke of Tuscany, and emperor of Germany, honoured him with their visits.

In 1701, the French academy of sciences chose Dr. Boorhaave one of their foreign fellows; and some time after he was also made a fellow of the Royal Society of London. France perhaps might glory a little in having anticipated them, tho' they had less correspondence with him than England.

He divided himself equally between the two societies, by sending to each, half the account of a great labour, followed night and day and without interruption, for full 15 years, on one and the same fire, from whence it resulted, that mercury was incapable of receiving any true alteration, or consequently of being changed into any other metal. This operation suited only a chemist both very intelligent and very patient, and at the same time very well to pass. He did not grudge the charge, to prevent, if possible, the expense wherein people are so often and so unhappily engaged by the alchymists.

His life was extremely laborious, and his constitution, tho' strong and robust, sunk under it. He did not fail to use exercise, either on foot or on horseback, and when he could not go out, he played upon the guitar, a diversion more proper than any other to succeed dull and serious occupations, but which requires a certain softness of soul, which persons given up to those sort of occupations have not, or do not always preserve. He had three great and severe fits of illness, one in 1722, another in 1727, and finally the last, which carried him off, Sept. 23, 1738.

Mr. Schultens, who saw him in private three weeks before his death, affirms, that in the midst of his mortal sufferings he found him in all the sentiments not only

ly of submission, but a love for all that came from the hand of God. With a like ground it is easy to judge, that his manners had always been very pure. He willingly put himself in the place of others, which produces equity and indulgence; and he also willingly put others in his place, which prevents or represses pride. He disarmed slander and satire by neglecting them, and he compared their darts to those sparks which fly out of a great fire, and which are extinguished as soon as they have done blowing.

He left a very considerable estate, at which one is surpris'd, when one considers that it had been acquired only by the most lawful means. It might be near two millions of florins, that is to say, above 180,000l. sterling. And what could those have done more, who never rejected any means, and who set out from the same point as he? He enjoyed three professors chairs for a long time, all his private courses produced a great deal, the consultations which came to him from all parts were paid without his requiring it, both upon the footing of the importance of the persons from whom they came, and upon that of his reputation; besides the simple life of which he had gotten a habit, and which he could not, nor ought to quit, his having no taste for expences of vanity and ostentation, no fancy to please; these also are great funds; and all this put together, it is evident that there was no fault in him in becoming so rich. Generally, men have a fortune proportioned, not to their vast and insatiable desires, but to their moderate merit. Dr. Boorhaave had one proportioned to his great merit, and to his very moderate desires. He left a daughter, sole heiress to all that great estate. (See Lond. Mag. for 1738, p. 465.)

N. B. *We shall take the first opportunity to give our readers the HEAD of this illustrious physician, on a beautiful copper-plate.*

S I R,

I desire that you would insert the following Problem, together with my solution annexed, in your Magazine for February.

PROBLEM.

WHAT is the least number of weights, and what the content of each, that are requisite to weigh any number of pounds, from 1 to any number assigned?

As the solution of this Problem may be of singular service to mankind, I shall not, at present, trouble you with the demonstration of the rule about to be delivered, being willing to be understood by the meanest capacity.

The SOLUTION.

LET there be a series of numbers in geometrical progression, whose first term is unity, the ratio 3, the sum of the series equal to the greatest given number to be weighed: Then the number of weights required, will be equal to the number of terms in such series: And the several contents of the weights will be expressed by the terms themselves of the series.

Thus, for example: Suppose it were required to find the least number of weights and the content of each, that are requisite to weigh from 1 pound to 121 pounds, both inclusive: The answer would be as follows, viz. 1; 3; 9; 27; 81.

Here the number of weights is 5, and their several contents are exhibited in the series, namely, 1 pound, 3 pounds, 9 pounds, &c. the sum of all the terms in the series being, according to the rule delivered before, equal to the greatest number to be weighed, i. e. 121.

I shall beg a little more room just to shew the reader, by a few examples, how to make use of the weights, leaving the rest to his own industry, who is desired to observe, that the weights which have the negative sign — prefixed to them, must not be put in the same scale with the others, but in the scale which contains the thing or things to be weighed.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1 & = & 1 \\
 3 - 1 & = & 2 \\
 3 & = & 3 \\
 3 + 1 & = & 4 \\
 9 - 3 - 1 & = & 5 \\
 9 - 3 & = & 6 \\
 9 + 1 - 3 & = & 7 \\
 9 - 1 & = & 8, \text{ \&c.}
 \end{array}$$

Feb. 5, 1752.

C. MORTON.

QUÆRE a method of getting the area of the curve-line triangle constituted by the contact of the peripheries of 3 circles of different magnitudes.

C. MORTON.

Debates in the General Court of the Society of the Free British Fishery.

A General court of the herring fishery society was held on Thursday, Dec. 19, at Mercers-Hall. The company was exceeding numerous, and many persons of distinction attended. As the undertaking of the fishery is of the highest importance to the British kingdoms, several speeches were then made, worthy the noblest assembly, and such as would have warmed the soul of every lover of his

K a

country.

country. The court was opened by the worthy president, Mr. Sheriff Bethell; after which Mr. Alderman Jansen (the vigilant vice-president) gave the proprietors a succinct account of the transactions of the undertaking, from the beginning; and the total amount of what the experiment had cost the society, specifying the several particulars. Then the brave admiral Vernon expatiated on the great national utility of this scheme; observing, that the motive of the parliament (in encouraging it) was to increase our naval power, in order to prevent our falling a sacrifice to France, and to preserve our sugar colonies; which, in case we neglected our marine, would inevitably be lost. He then exhorted the general court, to order the contracting speedily for busses, nets, casks, &c. as 20 per cent. might thereby be saved; and as delays, in contracting, would be of dangerous consequence.—That consummate judge of trade, Sir James Lowther, declared, that this scheme was the most advantageous, as well as most glorious, that could have been thought of for the nation: That it therefore was incumbent on us to pursue it with vigour, and make contracts as speedily as possible: That the fishery will be a great nursery for seamen, and may become a profitable trade.—The skilful and opulent Mr. Beckford, of Jamaica, assured the court, that there was a very great demand for pickled herrings all over the West-Indies; and that he himself had not been able to get supply enough of that fish from Corke, at 25s. per barrel. He added, that they were forced to victual in the colonies, with mackrel and refuse fish, from North-America, because they could not get herrings enough from Europe. He concluded with affirming, that the motive of his subscribing, was, to serve the kingdom; and declared, that he would subscribe more, in case the books should be re-opened.—The gallant Sir Peter Warren enlarged on the numberless advantages which would accrue to these kingdoms, from our keeping-up a formidable navy; and declared, that the fisheries were the chief nurseries for seamen. He added, that the carrying on this undertaking with spirit, would be for the glory, as well as interest of these nations. He then made a motion for the proprietors to double their subscriptions, and declared, that he would increase his own. He observed, that, should the proprietors gain ever so little by this scheme, they yet ought to be pleased, as having ventured their money, in order to serve their country in its dearest interests; but gave it as his firm opinion, that this un-

dertaking would be of advantage to the proprietors, and glorious to the nation.—Lieut. gen. Handasyde took notice of the great pains taken by the French to increase their marine. He added, that as we have the staff in our own hands, it became us to make a proper use of it: That as the fishery might be made of the highest benefit to these kingdoms, all lovers of their country should set their hands to the plough. He ended (very pathetically) with advising all those, who could bear the French yoke, to go and live in France.—Sir Richard Hoare closed the speeches, with declaring, that he believed this trade might be made a profitable one; and made two motions; first, that a second call of 10 per cent. should be made; and, secondly, that the books should be opened, for taking in new subscriptions; both which motions being assented to, the court broke up, with the utmost cheerfulness and spirit: And, so great was the confidence the proprietors reposed in the present managers, that they moved to have four calls (of 10 per cent. each) made at once, to be employed at the discretion of the managers.—It was observed, during the course of the debates, that all the tricks possible had been employed, in order to defeat this great national undertaking.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL;
No. 526.

The Origin of MONEY, and of COINAGE.

IN the first ages of the world, traffick was supported by money made indifferently of any matter, as metal, wood, leather, glass, horn, paper, fruits, shells, and kernels, which had course as a medium in commerce: In effect, the very commodities themselves were the first monies, which were current for one another by way of exchange; and it was the difficulty of cutting or dividing certain commodities, and the impossibility of doing it without great loss, that first put men on the expedient of a general medium, when it was natural for them to have their first recourse to metals; as being almost the only things whose goodness is not diminished by partition; besides their firmness, neatness, cleanliness, durableness, and universality; as also the conveniences of melting, add returning them again into a mass of any size or weight.

At first, each person cut his metal into pieces of different sizes and forms, according to the quantity to be given for any merchandize; or according to the demand of the seller; or the quantity stipulated between them: For which end, they went

to market, loaden with metal, in proportion to the purchase to be made; being furnished with instruments for portioning it, and with scales for dealing it out as occasion required. But, by degrees, it was found more commodious to have pieces ready weighed; and as there were different weights required, according to the value of the different wares, all those of the same weight began to be distinguished with the same marks, or figure. At length, the increasing commerce of money beginning to be disturbed with frauds, both in the weights and the matter, the publick authority interposed; and hence came the first stamps or impressions of money; to which succeeded the names of the monies; and at length the effigy of the prince, the date, legend, and other precautions to prevent the alterations of the species; by which coins were completed.

In the time of K. Richard I. money coined in the east parts of Germany, came in special request in England, on account of its purity, and was called Easterling money, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings: And, soon after, some of those people skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the coin to perfection; which since has been called Sterling, from Easterling. K. Edward I. established a certain standard for the silver coin of England; but no gold was coined till the reign of K. Edward III. who, about the year 1320, when the states of Europe first began to coin gold, caused several pieces to be coined called Florences, because they were coined by Florentines; afterwards he coined nobles; then rose-nobles, current at 6s. 8d.; half-nobles, at 3s. 4d. called half-permies of gold; and quarters, at 2od. called farthings of gold. The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles, and double-rose-nobles; great-sovereigns, and half-Henry-nobles; angels and shillings: K. James I. coined unites, double-crowns, and Britain-crowns; then crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, and other inferior pieces; and K. Charles II. converted most of the antient gold coins into Guineas.

Coinage, or coining, is the art of making money, and is performed, either by the hammer, or the mill; the whole coinage of England being now performed in the Tower of London, which is a corporation under the title of the Mint: There is also a royal mint in Scotland, but none in Ireland; and no hammered silver is now reputed to be lawful in Great-Britain. Formerly, there were in England, as there are still in other coun-

tries, the rights of signorage, and brassage: But, since the 18th of K. Charles II. there is nothing taken, either for the king or the expences of coining; it having been settled, by act of parliament, that all money should be struck at the publick expence; for which there is a provision made in the duties on wines: So that weight is returned for weight, to all persons, who carry their gold or silver to the Tower: But the species coined in England, are esteemed contraband goods, and not to be exported. However, there are no species coined of pure gold, or silver, but always a quantity of alloy of copper is mixed with them, upon account of the scarcity of those two metals, the necessity of making them harder by some foreign admixture, and to defray the expences of coining, which must be considerable; for from Oct. 17, 1713, to March 20, 1726, the gold coined in the Tower of London amounted to 9,105,950l. and the silver to 236,325l. 8d.

The English standard for gold is 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper, which being melted together is esteemed the true standard for gold coin; that is, if any quantity of fine gold be divided into 24 equal parts, and 22 of those parts, be mixed with two of the like parts of copper, the mixture is called standard. Prime gold is that which loses nothing of its weight in assaying, but if the loss be one 24th part, it is called 23 carats fine, or one carat better than standard; if three 24th parts, it is called one carat worse than standard; and so in proportion, as it happens to be better or worse: But the loss of assaying silver is computed by penny-weights, and other subordinate denominations.

The coinage of Portugal is most similar to that of England, where it is allowed to pass current; but the French is below the British standard, and therefore not current.

The Spanish coinage is esteemed one of the most imperfect in Europe, being settled at Seville and Segovia, the only cities where gold and silver are struck in those dominions: But such vast quantities of pieces of eight, and other species both of gold and silver, are brought from Mexico, Peru, and other provinces of Spanish America, that, in this respect, it must be owned, there is no state in the world, where so much money is coined as in Spain.

Russian coinage is only struck of silver, in the cities of Petersburg, Moscow, Novogrod, Twere, and Plescon, where the coinage is let out to farm, and makes part of the royal revenue.

Persian

Persian coinage is all struck with the hammer ; and the same may be understood of the rest of Asia, and of America, the coasts of Africa, and even Muscovy ; the invention of the mill not being yet gone out of Europe ; nor even established in every part of it.

The coinage of Fez, and Tunis, is not under any discipline ; each goldsmith, Jew, and even private persons, undertaking it at pleasure ; which renders their money excessively bad, and their commerce very precarious.

An Account of that High Dignity in the German Empire, called KING of the ROMANS.

AS the election of a king of the Romans is now a general topick of conversation, we shall give our readers some account of the nature and history of that high office ; but must premise a short account of the origin of the German empire.

Almost every one knows, that after Constantine the Great, the first christian emperor, (who was born in England) had transferred the seat of the Roman empire to Constantinople, that empire came often to be divided into the Eastern and Western, the seat of the former being at Constantinople, and of the latter at Rome ; and that towards the latter end of the 5th century, a final end was put to this Western empire by the Goths, none of whose princes ever assumed the title of emperor, nor was it assumed by any of the princes of the Lombards, who succeeded them in the dominion of that country.

From this time the title of emperor remained quite extinct in the western parts of Europe, until the end of the 8th century, when Charles the Great, king of the Franks, was declared and crowned emperor of the West at Rome, he having then extended his dominion over France, Germany, Italy, and some part of Spain. This great prince, a little before his death, got his then only surviving son, Lewis, crowned and declared his successor as well as colleague in the empire, tho' Pipin, elder brother to Lewis, had left a son named Bernard, then in possession of the kingdom of Italy, as heir to his father. Lewis, in his father's life-time was only called king of Aquitain ; but presently after his father's death, he was declared emperor by an assembly of the states at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charles had fixed his seat of empire ; and tho' he was called Lewis the Pious, he ordered his nephew Bernard's eyes to be put out, and his

three sons to be imprisoned, for endeavouring to render his kingdom of Italy independent.

This Lewis by his will divided his dominions among his three sons, Lotharius, Lewis, and Charles. The eldest had Italy and several provinces on this side the Alps and river Rhine, with the title of Emperor ; the second had Germany to the east of the Rhine ; and the third had France to the west of Lorrain.

Lotharius, even in his life-time, had his eldest son Lewis crowned not only king of Italy but emperor, who accordingly succeeded by the name of Lewis II ; but as he and both his brothers died without issue male, a dispute ensued between his two uncles, Lewis of Germany and Charles of France, about his title of emperor as well as his dominions ; however, as Charles got first to Rome, and carried money as well as troops along with him, he prevailed upon the infallible head of the church to declare him next heir, and to crown him accordingly. This occasioned a war between these two brothers, during which both of them died, and the eldest son of each, to wit, Lewis of France, and Carolomannus of Germany, was in his turn crowned emperor by this infallible judge ; but they both dying likewise in a short time, Charles the Fat, brother to Carolomannus, got sole possession of the imperial dignity, and the dominions in Italy, soon after which he made himself master of France, under the pretence of being guardian to his cousin Charles the Simple.

This Charles the Fat dying without issue in 888, and there being now no male issue remaining of Charles the Great, but Charles the Simple of France, the states of Germany took upon them to chuse themselves an emperor, and the choice fell upon Arnolph, natural son of Carolomannus, which is the first election we read of in history ; for tho' the former emperors had been declared in an assembly of the states, it does not appear, that the states pretended to any right to oppose the nomination made by the reigning emperor ; and the coronation by the pope seems to have been nothing but a mere ceremony. After Arnolph's death, the states made choice of his son Lewis, tho' but a child of 7 years of age, and appointed the archbishop of Mentz and the duke of Saxony as his guardians, and as regents of the empire.

This emperor dying young, and without any male issue, the next choice fell upon Conrade, duke of Franconia and Hesse ; after whose death Henry duke of Saxony was chosen, who upon his death-

bed

bed recommended his son Otho, and he was accordingly chosen. This emperor went much further than his predecessor had done, towards preventing the freedom of election; for after having reduced all his enemies in Italy, and established a pope of his own choosing, he got that pope to crown his son Otho as emperor and copartner with him in the imperial throne, which laid a foundation for future popes to pretend, that they had a right to declare who should be emperor, previous to any election by the states of Germany. However, after his death his son Otho took care to have his title to the imperial throne confirmed by the states of Germany, and having defeated Henry duke of Bavaria, his competitor, and all those of his party, he got himself established by the name of Otho II.

Upon the death of this Otho II. his son Otho III. was chosen, tho' but 12 years of age, against whom the city of Rome having rebelled, under the leading of Crescentius, he besieged and took it, causing Crescentius and a pope he had got chosen to be executed; and to prevent the popes and Italians from intermeddling in the election of an emperor, he got a constitution or decree of the empire established and approved by pope Gregory V. whereby it was enacted, 1. That the Germans alone should for the future have the power of choosing an emperor, and that he should always be chosen out of the German nation, exclusive of all others. 2. That it should not be lawful for the popes to proclaim or crown any other than such prince so elected. 3. That the popes for the future should not presume to have any other authority than what they derived from Charles the Great, which was only to proclaim and crown a lawfully elected emperor, whenever it should please him to go to Rome.

Thus this emperor took care to guard against the precedent introduced by his father's coronation; and he dying without heirs male, the next choice fell upon Henry duke of Bavaria, who was crowned at Mentz by the archbishop, being the second of that name; and upon his dying without issue, Conrade, the second of the name, duke of Franconia, was chosen. This emperor is said to have got his son Henry crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and to have given him the title of king of the Romans, being the first we read of that bore that title; and the history does not expressly say whether this was by way of election, or by his own authority; but probably it was the last, because it was with great difficulty that Henry, after his father's death, got himself chosen empe-

ror by the name of Henry III. which he afterwards took care to prevent, by getting his son Henry, tho' but five years old, chosen king of the Romans, at an assembly of the states of the empire, in the year 1054; and after his death young Henry was chosen emperor, tho' then not above seven years of age, his mother Agnes, daughter of Canutus, king of England, being appointed regent.

This Henry, being the fourth of the name, had a famous quarrel with pope Hildebrand, called Gregory VII. who excommunicated him, and forced him to ask pardon upon his knees, after having, by way of penance, stood barefoot in the snow three days, before he could get admittance to his holiness. Such was the superstition of those days, that this wise and brave prince was forced to submit to this indignity, which shews how much it is the interest of every king of common sense to root out the popish religion, and to encourage learning and true philosophy, the only effectual antidotes against the poison of superstition and enthusiasm*.

The insolent behaviour of this pope, it is true, opened the eyes of the princes of Italy as well as Germany, which afterwards enabled Henry to drive him from his papal chair, and to set another in his place; but the popes being now made sensible of their power over the superstitious people, they again excommunicated this emperor, and got first his eldest son Conrade, and after his death, his second son Henry to rebel against him, tho' he had got this Henry crowned king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle. This undutiful son, after betraying his father, under the mask of a sincere repentance, by which he prevailed on him to disband his army, got him deposed, and himself elected emperor in his room, by a dyet or assembly of the states at Mentz, most of which, we may suppose, consisted of bishops and abbots. Upon this the old man was imprisoned by his son, and reduced even to want wherewithal to subsist: However, having made his escape, he got another army together in the Netherlands, and would probably have made his son and his priests repent their conduct towards him; but he died at Liege, just when he was ready to take the field, on which his army dispersed, and the people of Liege were forced to deliver his body to his son, who let it lie five years unburied at Spire, on pretence of his having died under the sentence of excommunication:

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

This

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 41

This Henry V. dying without issue, Lotharius, duke of Saxony, was chosen emperor, and got himself established after a bloody war with the two sons of the former emperor's sister, to wit, Conrade duke of Franconia, and Frederick duke of Suabia, both of whom set themselves up against him; but they were at last reconciled, and Lotharius, the second of the name, dying without issue male, and several candidates for the imperial dignity appearing, the dyet appointed three archbishops and four secular princes, to chuse which of the candidates they thought most worthy.

This was the first foundation for that dignity called elector; for anciently the emperor was always chosen by a majority of the dyet, that is to say, of the sovereign princes, and the representatives of the sovereign or imperial cities, who were present in the assembly. These seven electors chose the before-mentioned Conrade, called Conrade III. in the year 1139. Yet this did not prevent a new war, for Henry duke of Bavaria, and after his death, his brother Guelph, disputed the election, being supported by the kings of Sicily and Hungary; but after being twice defeated by the emperor, he was at last besieged in the town of Weinberg, and so reduced, that the besieged could obtain no other terms, than that the woman should have free leave to march out with as much as they could carry on their backs, upon which they all came out, each carrying her husband or sweetheart on her back, which so affected the besiegers, that it saved both the town and all that were or had been in it. During this siege, one night when a great silly was made by the besieged, their watch word happened to be Hieguelph, and the same night the watch word in the besieging army happened to be Hieguibelin, the name of a little town in the neighbourhood; which two words afterwards gave name to two parties that became famous in Italy and Germany, by the names of Guelphs and Guibelins; the latter being for setting the power of the emperor above that of the pope, and the former for setting the power of the pope above that of the emperor; for in this ignorant and deluded age there was, even in Germany, a great party for subjecting their native country to the tyrannical power of the pope of Rome. What ridiculous whims may not mankind be subjected to by the prejudice of education! How few are there that have sense and resolution enough to discover, and eradicate such whims out of the mind!

Conrade, before he set out upon a croisade to the Holy Land, got his eldest

son Henry elected king of the Romans, but in that unfortunate croisade he lost his son Henry, and his other son being an infant, as he had resolved upon another croisade, he got his nephew Frederick elected king of the Romans, and soon after died, whereupon Frederick was chosen emperor without opposition, who had likewise a long contest with the popes of Rome; but notwithstanding his being both a wise and a brave prince, he was at last forced to submit, and not only kissed the pope's toe, but held his stirrup when he mounted his horse. In this emperor's reign, Henry duke of Saxony and Bavaria was in the dyet accused of treasonable practices, and upon his not appearing, all his large possessions were taken from him, except the country of Brunswick, which has ever since remained in the possession of his heirs.

Upon the death of Frederick, who was drowned in a river in Asia, his eldest son Henry, whom he had some years before got elected king of the Romans, was chosen emperor, by the name of Henry VI. presently after which, Henry with his empress set out for Italy, not only to be crowned at Rome, but to take possession of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which had come to him in right of his empress. At this emperor's coronation, the pope being placed in a chair, had the imperial crown laid at his feet, which, when Henry bowed low to kiss his toe, he put upon his head, and then with his foot kicked it off again, to shew, that he could take it away as well as give it: The crown being then taken up by one of the cardinals, was presented to the pope, who put it again upon the emperor's head, and was so gracious as not to kick it off a second time.

[To be concluded in our next.]

AS we gave a MAP of the county of Norfolk in our Magazine for 1748, together with a description of the same, p. 55, we thought fit here to exhibit a VIEW of the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. at Melton Constable in the said county, which we hope will be agreeable to our readers.

A concise Account of the Councils which compose the Government of the Republick of Venice.

THE first is called the grand council, and consists of 2000 noble Venetians, chosen out of a greater number, whose names are written in the golden book, which is a register or catalogue of all the nobles. Out of this council are drawn all the magistrates, podestats, generals of armies,

armies, proveditors, ambassadors, &c. The members of this council make what laws they judge necessary for the good of the state.

The second is the council *de pregadi*, who decide in all matters of peace and war, treaties and leagues with foreign powers. This is properly the senate of Venice, at the head of which is the doge.

The third council is called the College, and composed of 26 nobles, who give audience to ambassadors, receive their demands and memorials, in order to communicate them to the senate, whose answers they also deliver to the foreign ministers.

The fourth is the council of Ten, the most redoubtable tribunal in Europe. It is vested with all the supreme authority for the trial of state criminals. This council is renewed every year, and three of its members are chosen every month for state inquisitors, each being to serve the office alternately in the course of the year. The power of this tribunal is so great, that, in case of male-practices, they can even depose the doge, and bring him to a trial before them; and from their sentence there lies no appeal.

An Account of the New Entertainment, called HARLEQUIN SORCERER, as it is acted at Covent-Garden Theatre.

THE musick, in this entertainment, is most of it new, and composed by Mr. Arne, who himself plays the harpsichord: The songs are excellently well set, and adapted to the characters: The machinery is ingeniously contrived: The scenes are inimitable in the colouring and design: The dresses all new:—In a word, the whole is admirable, and conducted with great dexterity and decorum.

After the overture, as the curtain draws up, the first scene presents us with a groupe of witches exercising their orgies in a wilderness by moon-light. After a few songs, Harlequin (the party-colour'd hero in these dramas) crosses the stage, riding in the air between two witches upon a long pole, and jumps in among them.—Then you have a dance of witches, where you may be sure a proper use is made of their broomsticks.

Next you see the bricklayers and their men going to work, which now marks the time of our drama to be morning.—Harlequin then stands before a balcony, serenading Columbine, who appears to him; but, as he is climbing up, he is surprized by Pantaloon, who comes out opening the door, and Harlequin pops in. Hence a warm pursuit ensues of Columbine and our hero by Pantaloon and his

February, 1752.

servant. The next scene is of an house half-built, with real scaffolding before it, and the men at work upon it. Columbine retires behind a pile of bricks; our hero mounts a ladder; Pantaloon follows; Harlequin descends, removes the ladder, and presently down comes the scaffolding with the men and all upon it.

You next come to a garden wall; where, as Columbine retires under it, Harlequin is turned into an old woman, and the scene converted into a wall with ballads and colour'd wooden prints strung upon it, with a large wicker chair, in which Harlequin seats himself, supposed to be selling them. The servant comes in, buys a ballad; and here a slight satirical hint is levelled at the song of, *I love Sue, and Sue loves* (see this song, p. 83.) introduced in the rival Harlequin Ranger of the other house.

We have now a most delightful perspective of a farm-house, whence you hear the coots in the water as at a distance.—Several rusticks with their doxies come on; and Mr. Lowe sings an excellent song, to which all join in chorus, *To celebrate barneft-home*.—This scene removed, a constable comes on, with the bricklayers men, who have a warrant to take up Harlequin: Then you have a distant view of a barley-mow, and barn; several swains dancing before it, with Harlequin and Columbine. The constable and followers opportunely coming in, Columbine is seized and carried home by Pantaloon.

When they are in the house, the servant after many dumb gestures introduces a large ostrich, which has a very good effect upon the audience; but perhaps would have a much greater, did one not discover by the extremities, that it is Harlequin, whose legs and thighs appear under the body. This, it is supposed, could not be remedied, as the extremities of this bird are very small in proportion. Besides, Columbine by this means discovers him; and, after having made the whole house ring with applause by playing several tricks (such as kissing Columbine, biting the servant, and the like) they morrice off both together.

We are then carried to a back part of the farm-house, which turns into a shed, where in an instant you have the view of a copper with a fire burning under it. Harlequin changes himself into an old washer-woman, and on striking a mound raised of flints mixed with earth, it is immediately turned into a washing-tub and stand; then opening a door, he shews us an horse with real linen upon it, which is drawn out into many folds to a con-

L

siderable

siderable length upon the stage. Pantaloon and servant come in, and after being fows'd with the soap-suds, are driven off by the supposed washer-woman with a bowl of boiling water from the copper, to the no small diversion of both galleries. Columbine then comes forth from her retreat, and goes off with her sweet-heart.

But the constable at last catches him; he tumbles down 'midst his guards, and so slips away from them.—We then see a fence of boards, as before a building (excellently well painted) which in a moment is converted to a gilt equestrian statue. Harlequin is discovered to bestride the horse by his sneezing: Pantaloon's servant goes to climb up by the head, which directly bends its neck and bites him; he next tries to get up by the hind leg, which in springing back gives him a most terrible kick, and the poor dog is carried off with his face all over blood and beaten to pieces.

After this, a scene drops, and gives us a prospect of ruinous rugged cliffs, with two trees hanging over them, beautifully executed. The same witches come in again, and, after singing awhile, retire. Then Harlequin appears disconsolate and prostrate upon a couch in an elegant apartment: Lightning flashes; and four devils, in flame-colour'd stockings, mount thro' trap-doors, surround him with their double-tongu'd forks, and the whole stage, with the scenery and all upon it, rises up gradually, and is carried all together into the air.

Here the pantomime ends; and the scrupulous critick must not nicely enquire into the reasons, why Harlequin is carried upwards into the infernal regions; as also why Pluto with his fair Proserpine descends in a magnificent throne afterwards, into a fine pavillion.—After a song or two, an imp brings him word, that poor Harly is trapped at last; but the black-bearded monarch says, every thing shall be jolly.—Then the stage is extended to a prodigious depth, closing with a prospect of fine gardens and a temple. We are entertained a while with the agility of Messrs. Cook, Grandchamps, Miss Hilliard, Mademoiselle Camargo, and others; then with a grand chorus; lastly, with a low bow from the performers;—and so down drops the curtain.

From the RAMBLER, Feb. 18.

HE that makes the slightest breach in his morality, can seldom tell what shall enter it, or how wide it shall be made; when a passage is once opened, the influx of corruption is every moment wearing down opposition, till the whole heart is deluged.

Aliger entered the world, a youth of lively imagination, extensive views, and untainted principles.—He was pleased with the general simile of mankind, and being naturally gentle and flexible was industrious to preserve it by compliance and officiousness, but did not suffer his desire of pleasing to vitiate his integrity. It was one of his established maxims, that a promise is never to be broken, nor was it without long reluctance, that he once suffered himself to be drawn away from a festal engagement by the importunity of another company.

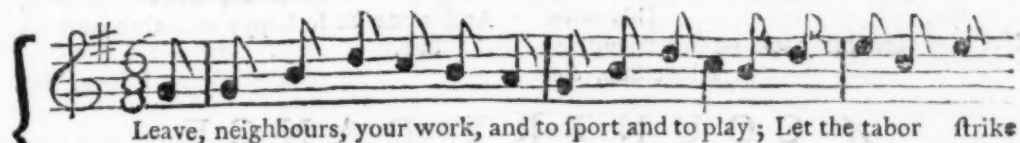
He spent the evening, as is usual in the rudiments of vice, with perturbation and imperfect enjoyment, and met his disappointed friends in the morning, with confusion and excuses. His companions laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle, gave him courage to break his word again, and again levied the same penalty. He then ventured the same experiment upon another society, and found them equally ready to consider it as a venial fault, always incident to a man of quickness and gaiety, till by degrees, he began to consider himself as left at liberty to follow always the last invitation, and was no longer shocked at the turpitude of falsehood. He made no difficulty to promise his presence at distant places, and if listlessness happened to creep upon him, would at last sit at home with great tranquillity, and has often, while sunk to sleep in his chair, held ten tables in continual expectations of his entrance.

He found it so pleasant to live in perpetual vacancy, that he soon dismissed his attention as an useless incumbrance, and resigned himself to carelessness and dissipation, without any regard to the future and the past, or any other motive of action than the impulse of a sudden desire, or the attraction of immediate pleasure. He was in speculation compleatly just, but never kept his promise to a creditor; he was benevolent, but always deceived those friends whom he undertook to patronize or assist; he was prudent, but suffered his affairs to be embarrassed for want of settling his accounts at stated times.

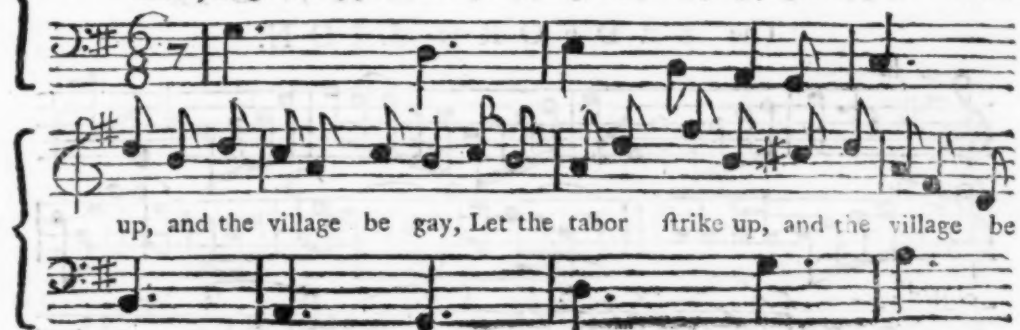
His benevolence draws him into the commission of a thousand crimes, which others, less kind or civil, would escape. His courtesy incites application, his promises produce dependence, and he has his pockets filled with petitions, and his table covered with letters of request; but time slips imperceptibly away, while he is either idle or busy, his friends lose their opportunities, and charge upon him their miscarriages and calamities.

The MILLER'S WEDDING. A New Song. 83

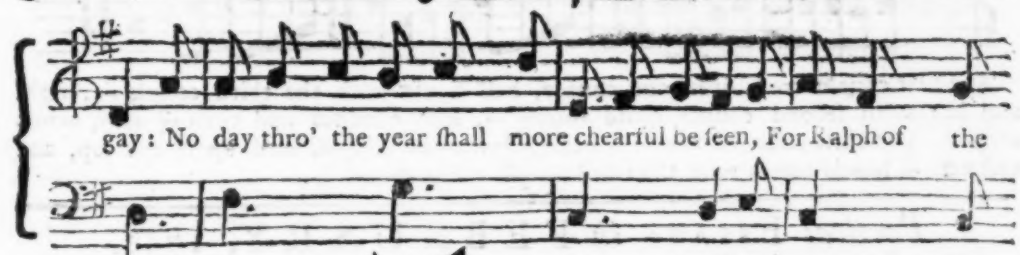
Sung by Mr. BEARD in HARLEQUIN RANGER, now acting with Applause at the Theatre-Royal, in *Drury-Lane*.



Leave, neighbours, your work, and to sport and to play ; Let the tabor strike



up, and the village be gay, Let the tabor strike up, and the village be

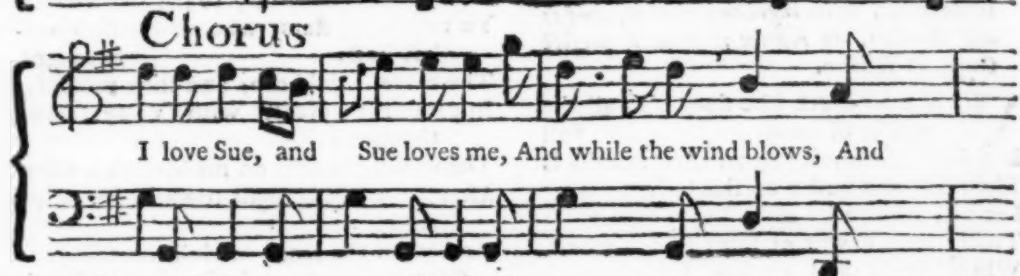


gay : No day thro' the year shall more chearful be seen, For Ralph of the

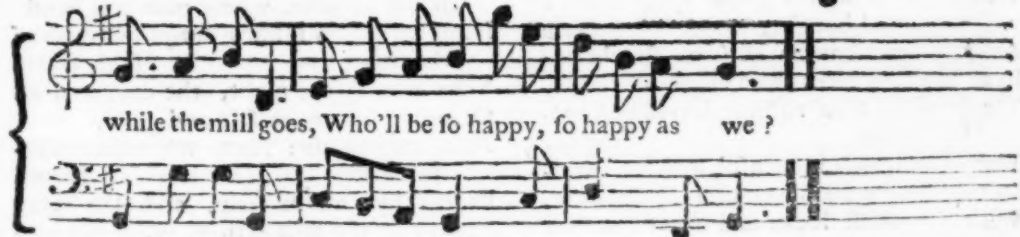


Mill marries Sue of the Green, For Ralph of the Mill marries Sue of the Green.

Chorus



I love Sue, and Sue loves me, And while the wind blows, And



while the mill goes, Who'll be so happy, so happy as we ?

2.
Let lords and fine folks, who for wealth
take a bride, [cloy'd ;
Be marry'd to-day, and to-morrow be
My body is stout, and my heart is as
sound, [give ground.
And my love, like my courage, will never
I love Sue, &c.

3.
Let ladies of fashion the best jointures
wed, [bed ;
And prudently take the best bidders to
Such signing and sealing's no part of our
bliss, [kiss.
We settle our hearts, and we seal with a
I love, &c.

L 2

4. Tho'

4.
 Tho' Ralph is not courtly, nor none of
 your beaus, [fine cloaths,
 Nor bounces, nor flatters, nor wears your
 In nothing he'll follow the folks of high
 life, [his wife.
 Nor e'er turn his back on his friend, or
 I love Sue, &c.

5.
 While thus I am able to work at my
 mill, [but lies still,
 While thus thou art kind, and thy tongue
 Our joys shall continue, and ever be new,
 And none be so happy as Ralph and his
 Sue.

I love, &c.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The BEDFORD LION.



The first couple cros over one couple, half figure with the third couple —, right and left with second couple quite round —, lead outsidess and turn — arms across corners, and turn your partner —; gallop down one couple, lead up to the top, and cast off — hands across with the third couple quite round —.

Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1752.

The POEM, called IL MEDITANTE, was printed in our Appendix to last Year, p. 603; but it coming then to us wrong folded, and without any Folio's, occasioned some Parts of it to be transposed: And as, notwithstanding this, it has met with general Approbation, we thought proper, in Justice to the Poem, to its ingenious Author, and to our Readers, to reprint it from a perfect Copy, as follows.

WHEN death-like sleep o'er all the
 works of men [all
 In solemn darkness reigns, and hush'd is
 The noise and bustle of this busy world;
 Let me, unseen by mortal eye, repair
 To the deep covert of some lonely wood,
 Where yews and cypress spread their
 mournful boughs, [lace
 And the proud ruins of some stately pa-
 Rear 'mid the trees their venerable heads.
 There, while thro' rustling leaves and hol-
 low vaults [ing ear
 The wind howls mournful, and the list'n-
 Of tumbling waters hears the distant echo,
 With downcast looks and footsteps slow
 I'll tread,
 While the pale moon, in silent glory clad,
 Gilds with a trembling light the solemn
 scene. [glade

But, ah! what awful form thro' yonder
 Stalks on majestick! Hail, fair Wisdom,
 hail,

Thrice hail, thou blooming maid, who
 'mid these bowers,
 These moss-grown caves and lowbrow'd
 rocks wert born [haunt
 Of contemplation, and still deign'st to
 Thy native shades; obedient to thy call
 I come——

O guide, O guard me, to thy sacred seats.
 Ye twinkling stars, who gird with count-
 less hosts [lemn night,
 The moon's pale orb, and thou most so-
 Inspire my breast with ev'ry awful
 thought;

Then shall the soul on meditation's wing
 Mount with bold flight towards her native
 skies,
 And scorn the reach of dull mortality.

Creator infinite, whose pow'rful hand
 Hung with yon shining lamps the vault of
 heaven; [this frame
 Who mad'st the night, the day, and all
 Of universal nature fair and good,
 Accept my praise: Thee, when the wake-
 ful lark [dawn

Begins her matin song, and the grey
 Peeps o'er the hills; thee, when the bird
 of night [rest

Flits thro' the dusky air, and all things
 In darkness and in sleep; thee greatest,
 best, [praise,

Immortal God, my grateful tongue shall
 Long as that tongue can speak; with me
 the choirs

Of cherubs and of radiant seraphim
 Their songs shall join : Men, angels, all
 thy works [name.
 Shall join to praise thine ever glorious
 Begin, immortal spirits, the song of
 praise, [strain,
 Strike on your golden harps a louder
 And let the chorus of creation rise.
 Begin, for ye before the saphire throne
 For ever stand ministrant, and with songs
 Of solemn jubilee the Godhead chaunt
 Perpetual, echoing 'mong the starry
 spheres ; [realms
 Begin, for ye were present, when thro'
 Of Chaos old, omnipotent he rode,
 With awful majesty, and with brightness
 cloth'd
 Ineffable ; when ye before him march'd
 Myriads on myriads of angelick hosts.
 Impatient to behold the birth of worlds,
 In heavenly arms, that thro' the gloom
 immense
 Flash'd forth intolerable day, ye stood,
 Ye heard that voice, astonish'd Chaos
 heard,
 Which bade his warring elements to cease.
 'Twas then his hand omnipotent out-
 spread [found
 Heaven's azure canopy, and the bed pro-
 Of mighty waters ; then first rear'd their
 heads
 The everlasting hills, and the bright sun
 Rejoic'd to run his course ; the jocund
 hours [reign ;
 Before him danc'd, till night assum'd her
 Then rose in silent majesty the moon,
 And round her silver throne the planets
 roll'd. [brought forth,
 Mean time her offspring pregnant earth
 Sweet smell'd the newborn flow'rs, and
 fruits mature, [brow,
 Tall forests nodded on the mountain's
 Where, (as amid' the flow'ry vales below,)
 Unnumber'd creatures rov'd secure, or
 brouz'd [herb ;
 The cragged rocks, or cropt the verdant
 The feather'd squadrons through the wide
 expanse [the waters
 Of æther wheel'd their course ; and in
 Of limpid river, and the hoary main,
 Frisk'd all the finny race. Last wert thou
 made,
 Man, of the visible creation lord,
 Of form majestick, and a front erect
 Towards the skies, thy soul within im-
 press'd [know
 With reason's signet, that thy heart might
 Thy gracious God, and knowing him
 adore. [thy power,
 These are thy works, O Lord, and these,
 Which form'd, preserves ; these we be-
 hold
 In admiration, and with reverence low
 Bend at thine awful seat ; for thou art
 Lord,

For thou art great, eternal, infinite.
 Thee not the heav'n of heavens can con-
 tain,
 Incomprehensible ; in vain, for thee,
 Rapt in eternal clouds, and in the dark
 Pavilion seated of unfathom'd night,
 Would search the ken of bold aspiring man.
 O idly studious, impotently wise !
 Man, foolish man, forego thy daring
 search ;
 For know, that ever wand'ring, ever tost
 On the wide ocean of infinity,
 Thy shatter'd bark shall never find a shore.
 With holy awe, and humble ignorance,
 Then let me bow, and hail thee Pow'r
 supreme. [pitying view
 Look down, blest Pow'r, look down, and
 Thy servant struggling thro' this vale of
 tears ; [Guide.
 Be thou my God, my Saviour, and my
 Then, tho' the labour of the olive fail,
 The fig-tree cease to bud, the grape to
 glow,
 And famine waste the desolated plain ;
 Tho' 'mid the fold the herds unnumber'd
 fall ; [nations,
 Tho' war, and sickness wither half the
 Thee will I praise, and in thy mercy trust,
 Thee will I fear alone ; for thou shalt
 grace
 Thy faithful servants with a radiant crown
 Of stars, that shine with unextinguish'd
 glory. [palms
 In robes of light array'd, and deck'd with
 Victorious in their hands, on golden
 thrones,
 In bow'rs of bliss, for ever shall they sit,
 When all this mortal frame shall be dis-
 solv'd ; [decay,
 When earth, the seas, the skies in smoke
 And nature's self expires in agony.

*On looking out of a Friend's Window in the
 Country, on a fine Spring Morning.*

HERE plac'd at ease, my eye may
 range around,
 Th' horizon only can its prospect bound :
 The sheltering grove, smooth lawn, and
 rising hill, [hill.
 The raptur'd mind with rural pleasure
 No spots uncouth, uncultur'd, intervene,
 To dim the lustre of the various scene ;
 Nor is deny'd (the poets fav'rite theme)
 The winding maze of a prolifick stream.

A NEW SONG,

*Inscribed to his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON,
 To the Tune of, The Hounds are all out
 and the Morning does peep, &c.*

WHILE others pursue a poor timo-
 rous hare, [dies ;
 And feast on their prey when she
 In

In the chace of bold reynard we'll gladden
the air ;

*Tis brave such a thief to surprize.

My dear boys, &c.

Come, where, cries the sot, is my bottle
and glafs ?

The fopling cries, curl up my locks ;

Whilst I, in derision, call either an ass,

And halloa my hounds to a fox, &c.

Hark, hark, little Jewel has hit on the
drag,

Melodious they chaunt it along ;

Come listen, ye beaux, and no more shall
you brag

Of playhouse or opera song, &c.

How loth from the covert he springs to
the light !

Foul deeds will their author betray :

Now men, hounds, and horn in triumph
unite,

Whilst echo gallants ev'ry lay, &c.

No fence can oppose us, we chace far
away

The caitiff, till death is his doom,

O'er the glafs then recal the joys of the
day,

*Tis peril gives honour a plume, &c.

To the Earl of ORRERY.

THE chronicles of fame could Swift
explore [more ?

In search of worthies, and collect no
What can no age, past, present, or to
come, [sum ?

Swell the bright circle to the wifemens
Mankind confess a seventh, Swift's juster
view

Beholds the six epitomiz'd in you.

ACROSTICHIS.

Being Advice to a ———.

Pursue such measures, that the land may
be

At all times sure to find a friend in thee.

Refuse, abhor to give thy vote for pelf :

Let not your country's weal be lost in
self.

In ev'ry consultation and debate

Am, calmly, Sir, the truth t'investigate.

Make just remarks, yet give another
praise,

Except oblig'd, oppose not what he says :

Nor be as those, who never will agree,

Talking for praise, or else for victory.

Mark my advice, as an unerring
chart : [heart,

Always preserve a true, an upright

Never from God and goodness to
depart.

C. MORTON.

On seeing a LADY sit for her Picture. In
Imitation of SPENCER.

WHEN Ramsay drew Montgomery,
heavenly maid, [face,

And gaz'd with wonder on that angel
Pleas'd I sat by, and joyfully survey'd

The darran pencil image every grace.

When as the youth, each feature o'er
and o'er [view ;

Careful retouch'd with strict observant
Eftsoons I saw how charms unseen before

Swell'd to the sight, and with the pic-
ture grew.

With milder glances now he arms her eyes,
The red now triumphs to a brighter rose ;

Now heaves her bosom to a softer rise,
And fairer on her cheek the lily blows.

Last glow'd the blush, that pure of female
wile, [creed,

I whilom knew when so my stars de-
My pipe she daign'd to laud in pleasing
smile,

All undeserving I such worthy meed,
The whiles I gaz'd, ah ! felice art thought I,

Ah ! felice youth that doen it possess ;
Couth to depeint the fair so verily,

True to each charm, and faithful to
each grace.

Sythence she cannot emulate her skill,
Ne envy will the muse her sisters
praise, [will,

Then for the deed, O let her place the
And to the glowing colours join her layes.

Yet algates would the nine, that high on
hill [Jove reside,

Parnasse, sweet imps of Jove, with
Give me to rein the feiry steed at will,

And with kind hand thy lucky pencil
guide :

Then certes mought we fate misprise, of
praise [bloom

Secure, if the dear maid in beauties
Survive, or in thy colours, or my layes,

Joy of this age, and joy of each to come.

An Answer to CROCUS on his REBUS,
in Dec. last, p. 567.

INDEED, my friend Crocus, I think
it is plain,

That chess is a game play'd often for gain ;
And a ham is good eating, most people
will tell, [your brother does dwell.

Which makes Chesham the town where

A REBUS.

TO places where ships are safe from a
storm

Add that which makes part of your face ;
And when these two are together, they'll
form

The name of a very brave place.

ANOTHER,

A N O T H E R.

THE thing that is useful to keep off
the rain, [of grain,
And the place where is scatter'd abundance
Is the name of a town, that has a good
living [giving,
For a rector, or vicar, in a nobleman's
Who resides at the place; and's a very
great sportsman, [his coachman.
And oft does the business of Thomas
As I have describ'd it, I think it is plain,
And easy to find, without trouble or
pain. [peer dwells,
Now tell me the town where this noble
And I'll give you a bottle at Old Sadler's
Wells.

A C H A R A C T E R.

ON good and bad, on friends and foes,
Cold kindness he alike bestows,
As int'rest points to either;
But when no ground for hope appears,
Nor ought impends to rouse his fears,
He cares a f—* for neither.

E P I G R A M.

WITH not one social virtue grac'd,
To many vices prone,
Carpo himself all merit claims,
But truth will give him none.

The M O R A L V I S I O N.

TYRANNICK winter's iron reign was
done, [sun;
And the soft twins receiv'd the radiant
The cheerful earth appear'd in vernal
pride, [glide:
And the clear waves did more serenely
Kind Zephyrs play'd around the waving
trees, [breeze.
While op'ning roses caught the welcome
Amid these scenes beneath a maple
shade,
Sat careless Mira on her elbow laid,
While frolick fancy led the usual train
Of gaudy phantoms thro' her cheated
brain; [breast,
Till slumber seiz'd upon her thoughtful
And the still spirits sunk in balmy rest:
But while her eyes had bid the world fare-
wel, [we tell:
Thus Mira dream'd, and thus her dreams
A seeming nymph, like those of Dian's
train, [plain,
Came swiftly tripping o'er the flow'ry
Whose smiling face was as the morning
fair,
A silver fillet ty'd her flaxen hair,
A golden zone her lovely bosom bound,
And her green robe hung careles on the
ground. [cries,
Sleep, happy mortal, with a smile she
And turn'd on Mira her far-beaming eyes.
Still o'er thy own aerial mountains stray,
And in bright visions slumber out the day;

With gaudy scenes delude thy dazzl'd
mind, [behind:
Yet thou must wake and leave them all
Yes, thou shalt drop from that enchanted
sky, [eye,
And wake to wisdom with a weeping;
While in a mist the shining prospects end;
Then hear, O Mira, thy immortal friend.
Recal thy wandering thoughts, and make
them dwell

In the small limits of their native cell.
To thine own heart confine thy chiefest
care, [there:
For Mira, know, thy joys are planted
And as you manage and improve the soil,
'Twill punish your neglect, or pay your
toil;
Here let your views and your ambition
rest, [breast,
To reign the queen of a well-govern'd
This point secur'd, let heav'n dispose
the rest.

Yet you may ask for what your state re-
quires,
But not the gewgaws your caprice desires:
As thus, 'O keep me from the reach of
' pain, [' train:
' From meagre famine, and her mournful
' Let not reproach assault my wounded
' ears,
' Nor let my soul behold a friend in tears:
' Secure from noise, let my still moments
' run,
' And still be cheerful as the rising sun:
' Or if a gloom my trembling heart in-
' vades, [' shades
' Ah! may it vanish with the nightly
' Thro' the craz'd walls: O may not
' reason fly,
' But if it does, then let its mansion die:
' Let not remorse, of guilt the certain
' pay, [' ray:
' Blot my clear sun, nor stain its parting
' Give me a lively but a guiltless mind,
' A body healthful, and a soul resign'd.

Thus far, O Mira, thou mayst ask of
heav'n, [giv'n!
How blest'd the mortal to whom these are
If such thy lot, let kings enjoy their
crowns,
Their pageant state and arbitrary frowns:
Who, tho' encircl'd by their shining
slaves, [knaves,
Intriguing friends and well dissembl'd
Are only wretched idols plac'd on high
To bear the rage of a tempestuous sky:
And while the storms around their tem-
ples blow, [low.
Their fawning servants safely sneer be-
But now the sun brings on the noon of day,
Rise, Mira, rise and shun the scorching
ray: [ous maid,
This said, no more appear'd the beaute-
And Mira waking found a lonely shade.

* A fig, if you please.

A S O N G.

A DIEU, ye pleasant sports and plays,
Farewel each song that was di-
verting ;

Love tunes my pipe to mournful lays,
I sing of Delia and Damon's parting.
Long had he lov'd, and long conceal'd
The dear tormenting pleasant passion,
Till Delia's mildness had prevail'd
On him to shew his inclination.
Just as the fair one seem'd to give
A patient ear to his love story,
Damon must his Delia leave,
To go in quest of toilsome glory.
Half-spoken words hung on his tongue,
Their eyes refus'd the usual meeting ;
And sighs supply'd their wonted song,
These charming sounds were chang'd to weeping.

He. Dear idol of my soul, adieu :
Cease to lament, but ne'er to love me ;
While Damon lives, he lives for you,
No other charms shall ever move me.
She. Alas ! who knows, when parted far
From Delia, but you may deceive her ?
The thought destroys my heart with care,
Adieu, my dear, I fear for ever.
He. If ever I forget my vows,
May then my guardian-angel leave me :
And more to aggravate my woes,
Be you so good as to forgive me.

EPITAPH on Sir JAMES SOOTY.

THIS unambitious stone preserves a
name
To friendship sanctify'd, untouch'd by
fame ;
A son this rais'd, by holy duty fir'd,
These fung a friend, by friendly zeal inspir'd ;
No venal falshood stain'd the filial tear,
Unbought, unask'd, the friendly praise
sincere : [offence,
Both for a good man weep ; without
Who led his days in ease and innocence ;
His tear rose honest ; honest rose his smile,
His heart no falshood knew, his tongue
no guile ; [fraught,
A simple mind with plain, just notions
Nor warp'd by wit, nor by proud science
taught ;
Nature's plain light still rightly understood,
That never hesitates the fair and good ;—
Who view'd, self-balanc'd, from his calm
retreat,
The storms that vex the busy and the great,
Unmingling in the scene, whate'er beset,
Pity'd his suffer'ing kind, and wish'd them
well ; [men smil'd,
Careless, if monarchs frown'd, or states-
His purer joy, his friend, his wife or child ;
Constant to act the hospitable part,
Love in his look, and welcome in his
heart ;

Such unpriz'd blessings did his life employ,
The social moment, the domestick joy ;
A joy beneficent, warm, cordial, kind,
That leaves no doubt, no grudge, no sting
behind : [springs,

The heart-born rapture that from virtue
The poor man's portion, God with-held
from kings.

His life at decent time was bid to cease,
Finish'd amongst his weeping friends in
peace :

Go, traveller, wish his shade eternal rest,
Go, be the same, for this is to be blest.

*The QUESTION. Occasioned by a
serious Admonition.*

IS mirth a crime ? Instruct me you that
know ; [flow ?

Or shou'd these eyes with tears eternal
No (let, ye powers) let this bosom find,
Life's one grand comfort a contented
mind : [room

Preserve this heart, and may it find no
For pale despondence or unpleasing gloom:
Too well the mischief and the pangs we
know

Of doubtful musing and prophetick woe.
But now these evils for a moment rest,
And brighter visions please the quiet
breast, [pours,

Where sprightly health its blessed cordial
And chearful thought deceives the gliding
hours :

Then let me smile, and trifle while I may,
Yet not from virtue nor from reason stray:
From hated slander I wou'd keep my
tongue ; [song :

My heart from envy, and from guilt my
Nature's large volume with attention
read, [creed :
Its God acknowledge, and believe my
Through weakness, not impiety, offend ;
But love my parent, and esteem my
friend. [days

If (like the most) my undistinguish'd
Deserve not much of censure or of praise:
If my still life, like subterraneous streams,
Glides unobserv'd, nor tainted by ex-
tremes, [page,

Nor dreadful crime has stain'd its early
To hoard up terrors for reflecting age ;
Let me enjoy the sweet suspense of woe,
When heav'n strikes me, I shall own the
blow :

Till then let me indulge one simple hour,
Like the pleas'd infant o'er a painted
flow'r :

Idly, 'tis true, but guiltlessly the time
Is spent in trifling with a harmless rhyme.

Heroick virtue asks a noble mind,
A judgment strong, and passions well re-
fin'd :

But if that virtue's measur'd by the will,
'Tis surely something to abstain from ill.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



FROM Leogan, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to France and Spain, we had the following account, That on Oct. 18, they had several dreadful shocks of an earthquake, which continued for a long time, swallowed up two large mountains, which, when sunk in the bowels of the earth, threw up vast quantities of fire in different parts, and several towns and villages were demolished; upwards of 60 French, and two or three English ships were lost. (See p. 95. and a further account in our next.)

Extract of a Letter from Strathairn in Scotland.

"We have had a prodigious storm of snow in this country. On the 19th of Jan. two lads, who had gone out in quest of some cattle, near Dalmagavie, as they were passing under a high rock, were buried in a vast quantity of snow, which fell from the top of the rock; one of them, with great difficulty, found means to get out, and immediately got together the country people, in order to free his unfortunate comrade, whom he had left in so dismal a situation. They accordingly went stoutly to work, but to no purpose for that day: Next day they renewed their work, and in the afternoon, just as they were going to leave off, they heard a hollow noise, like a groan, from under a part of the snow. This made them fall to with great vigour, and after shoving off an immense quantity, they at last found the lad in a much better condition than could have been expected; some large stones and branches of trees having kept off the snow, and left him space to breathe in."

On Jan. 31, his majesty appointed the following sheriffs, viz. for Northumb. William Fenwick, of Bywell, Esq; Northamp. Sir Charles Wake Jones, Bart. Rutlandsh. John Bais, of Beltum, Esq; (see p. 42.)

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

About 8 this evening, five Irishmen (three of whom call themselves Richard Stanley, Edward Maccanally, and Patrick Boyde) came to Mr. John Porter's farmhouse, called the Ralke, within Ecclestone, two miles from Chester; and opening the door, which was only latched, Stanley advanced briskly to Mr. Porter, who was at supper with his eldest daughter, and

February, 1752.

having the swipple part of a snail in his left hand, and a pistol in his right hand, he pointed the pistol towards Mr. Porter and his daughter, and with many dreadful oaths and imprecations, threatened instantly to blow his brains out, if he did not deliver his money; then Maccanally, Boyde, and two others, armed with pistols, cutlasses, and clubs, burst into the house and bound Mr. Porter with cords; and upon his younger daughter Margaret's sinking under a table, Stanley often repeated to his companions, D—n her, shoot her; then they pinioned the eldest daughter Eleanor, and obliged her to go up stairs with them; in the mean while, the younger daughter stole out by the back-door, which she locked after her, and took the key with her; then went into the stable, and took out a horse, only haltered, and tho' but just turned of 12 years of age, got astride upon his bare back, and galloped away to Pulford, about 2 miles off, where she knew her eldest brother then was, to whom she related what had happened in the family; upon which he and a young man, one — Craven, immediately set out for his father's house.

The rogues, who had been for some time up stairs, came down again to Mr. Porter, who remained bound below, and Stanley said to Maccanally, Stand fast, and blow his brains out, or by — I'll blow out yours; they then searched his pockets, and took out about 14l. in gold and silver; and Mr. Porter declaring, that he had not received that day at Chester, the sum which he expected, and which they insisted upon, in order for a further discovery of money, they stripped his breeches down to his feet, drew him toward the fire, and shewed an intention to lay him on it; then Mrs. Eleanor Porter falling upon her knees and begging of them to spare her father's life, Stanley damned her for a b—, and said, that they would burn him first and her afterwards. Just then, young Mr. Porter and Craven arrived, and tho' quite unarmed, rushed into the house among them, collared one of the Irishmen, knocked up his heels, and then struggled and tugged with him to get at his cutlass, which at last (tho' not without some hurt) he wrested from him: Craven having seized one of the clubs was not idle on his part, and Mrs. Eleanor Porter went to cut the ropes that bound her father.

M

which

which one of the rogues perceiving, levelled a pistol at her, and as he pulled the trigger, one of his comrades was, in the fray, instantaneously jostled between Mrs. Porter and the fellow who was firing the pistol, and in that position received the shot in his breast, when giving a loud shriek, he fell down dead: At the same time two other pistols were discharged loaded with grape shot, whereby a servant boy, and a poor Welch girl, were sadly wounded. Young Porter had then quite mistook him whom they called the captain, or master of the gang, and Mrs. Eleanor having unlocked her father, he so heartily joined his son and Craven, that the three rogues finding that by the death of one of their accomplices, and the disabling of another, they were reduced to equal numbers, flew to the window, and darting themselves thro' both glass and lead, made the best of their way. Mr. Porter jun. then bound his prisoner, and fastened him to a large grate, and then he and Craven hastened to Chester, and upon Dee-bridge overtook two of the Irishmen, with whom they had another struggle, but at length seized them: The third miscreant, whilst his companions were attacked upon the bridge, hastened forwards, and so got off; but was afterwards taken at Liverpool. The two who were then apprehended were properly secured, and the next morning their comrade, who had been left at the Raikes, was brought to them, and they were all carried before two justices of the peace, and after due examinations were committed to the castle.

MONDAY, 3.

This morning, about seven o'clock, a soldier under sentence of death for desertion, was brought from the Savoy to the Parade, by a party of the regiment he belonged to, and there received by a large detachment of the third regiment of foot guards, who escorted him to the place of execution: He behaved very decently, and with much seeming devotion. After he had received the first fire, he was observed to move, and his contortions indicated great pain; upon which one of the reserve advanced and shot him thro' the head.—It is remarkable, that the father of this unhappy man came to town by accident about two days before his son suffered; and upon enquiring for him, found him in these melancholy circumstances: He accompanied him from the Parade to the place of execution, where he expressed great agony in parting from him.

TUESDAY, 4.

It having been humbly represented to the King, that, on Wednesday, Jan. 15,

between 10 and 11 at night, George Cary, of Epping, was robbed, and barbarously murdered, by two or more men, between the 13 and 14 mile stone-post, on Epping-Forest: His majesty for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the said robbery and murder, has promised his most gracious pardon to any one of them, (except the person that actually committed the murder) who shall discover his accomplice therein, so that he may be apprehended and convicted thereof; and also a reward of 100l. to any person, whether an accomplice or not (except the person that committed the murder) who shall make such discovery, over and above the reward for apprehending highwaymen.

And as a further encouragement, William Harvey, of Chigwell, and John Conyers, of Epping-Place, in Essex, Esqrs. jointly promised a reward of 20l. for each person who shall be apprehended and convicted, to be paid to the person making such discovery, upon conviction of the respective criminals; or the sum of 10l. to any person who shall only apprehend, and bring before the Right Hon. the lord-mayor of London, or Henry Fielding, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace, the two persons above-mentioned, or either of them. (See p. 43.)

THURSDAY, 13.

Was held a general court of the British Herring Fishery Society, at Mercers-hall, who came to the following resolution, "That a call of 30 per cent. on the proprietors, will be for the advantage of the society." The court was very much crowded, and there were many persons of distinction; as the earl of Shaftsbury, the bishop of Worcester, the lord Romney, Sir James Lowther, Sir Peter Warren, Mr. W. Beckford, &c. The principal speakers for this fishery were the bishop, who strongly enforced the necessity of our carrying on this great national undertaking, from motives of humanity and charity, as it would give bread to a numberless multitude of poor. Admiral Vernon and Sir Peter Warren spoke very emphatically on the great strength it would add to our navy. And Sir James Lowther, Mr. alderman Janssen, and Mr. Beckford, (considering it in a mercantile light) expatiated on the advantages which would arise from it, as a new branch of commerce.

TUESDAY, 18.

The right worshipful Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. judge of the high court of admiralty of England, preceded by the marshal of the admiralty carrying the silver oar before him, attended by other officers, went from his house in Doctors Commons, to the Sessions House in the Old-

Old-Bailey, and having opened his commission, proceeded on the trials of the following persons confined for high crimes and misdemeanors on the open seas, viz.

Capt. James Lowry, of the Molly merchant-man, indicted for the murder of Kenrith Hoffack, his boy, on board the said ship, by tying him up to the shrouds, and whipping him to death: He was found guilty, and received sentence of death.

William Carey, mate of the Swimmer merchant-man, indicted for the murder of Adam Pilcher, on board the said ship: Lieut. John How, of his majesty's ship Greyhound, indicted for the murder of a woman, who was killed by a shot fired by his order, to bring-to a pleasure boat that had a pendant flying: And William Ballard, brought, by Habeas Corpus, from Harwich, master of a coasting vessel, indicted for the murder of his apprentice, on board the said vessel, were all three acquitted.

The trials of Thomas Haggerston, charged with the murder of John Johnston, on board the St. John Baptist merchant-man; and of Henry Woodcliff, charged also with a murder committed on the high seas, were put off by their desire until next sessions, their witnesses being abroad.

George Kittle, late a mariner on board the Macclesfield galley merchant-man, charged with assaulting William Nichols, master of the said ship, with an intent to kill him, was discharged by proclamation.

SATURDAY, 22.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness Mary princess of Hesse, his majesty's 4th daughter, (and now youngest, since the death of her Danish majesty) was celebrated, when her royal highness entered into the 31st year of her age.

MONDAY, 24.

This morning a duel was fought at Marybone, between a noble lord and an officer in the guards, in which the latter was ran thro', and killed on the spot.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 14 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. James Hays, Richard Broughton, and James Davis, for street-robberies; John Powney, for stealing plate, &c. in a dwelling-house; John Andrews for forgery; Anne Wallton, for the murder of Anne Ellard, who pleaded guilty; Mary Gilfoy, for a robbery in her own dwelling-house; William Girdler, for a highway-robbery near Knightsbridge; Anthony de Rosa, a Portuguese, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-dogs, in June last. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 281, 571.) He at first refused to plead, but being called again he pleaded; two witnesses who swore in his favour, were committed to Newgate for

perjury: Joseph Gerardine, for murdering a person in Hog-lane; Thomas Ruddle, for returning from transportation; Barnard Agnuc, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gall, for publishing a forged promissory note for 24 guineas. Anne Lewis, for forging a seaman's power of attorney, was capitally convicted, but had her sentence respited.

NEW MEMBERS.

WILLIAM Cayley, Esq; for Dover, in the room of Thomas Revell, Esq; deceased.—Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. for Marlborough, in the room of his father, deceased.—Capt. William Montague, for Boffiney in Cornwall, in the room of Richard Heath, Esq; deceased.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

HENRY Winckles, Esq; to Miss Letitia Harris, of Basinghall-street, a 12,000l. fortune.

— Hamilton, Esq; second son to Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, Esq; post-master-general in North-Britain, and nephew to the marquiss of Lothian, to Miss Lambart, of Argyle buildings, a 20,000l. fortune.

Feb. 1. Michael Malcolm, Esq; only son of Sir John Malcolm, of Lochore, Bart. to Miss Kitty Bathurst, sister to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-Park, Esq;

6. Sir John Shaw, Bart. of Eltham in Kent, possessed of 8000l. a year, to Miss Kennard, niece to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. of Blackheath.

John Groves, Esq; of Fern, in Wilts, to Miss Hanham, only daughter of Sir William Hanham, of Dean's-Court in Dorsetshire, Bart.

Capt. Davenant, of the foot guards, to Miss Anne Corbet, sister to the late Sir William Corbet, Bart. a 10,000l. fortune.

9. Mr. Edward Wicks, an eminent builder in Leadenhall-street, to Miss Molly Seagoood, daughter of Mr. Seagoood, of Gracechurch street, one of the common-council men for Bishopsgate ward.

11. Mr. Thomas Bond, an eminent timber-merchant, to Miss Stevens, a 12,000l. fortune.

13. — Crowe, Esq; of Kipling-hall in Yorkshire, to Miss Duncombe, sister to Thomas Duncombe, Esq; memb. for Downton in Wilts.

Thomas Smith Esq; of Asfordby in Leicestershire, to Miss Lister, of the same county.

14. His grace the duke of Hamilton, to Miss Elizabeth Gunning, second daughter to John Gunning, Esq; and neice to lord Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

18. John Temple, of Kensington, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Somersetshire, to Miss Gisburne, of the same place.

Rev. Mr. Goodall, archdeacon of Suffolk, to Miss Fayerman, of Chedgrave, in Norfolk.

24. William Girdler, Esq; youngest son of Mr. serjeant Girdler, to Miss Sukey Ryves.

26. Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, to Miss Bright, of Golden-square, a 60,000l. fortune.

Jan. 31. The lady of the Hon. Charles Soame Cadogan, Esq; eldest son of lord Cadogan, delivered of a son.

Feb. 21. Countess of Hillsborough, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. **S**IR John Wray, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire, Bart. at his seat at Sleningsford, in Yorkshire. He is succeeded by his eldest son Cecil, now Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

Jonathan Evans, a shepherd, near Weich-Pool, in Montgomeryshire, aged 117. He had his eye-sight and hearing till a few days before his death, and has left behind him a son 91 years old, and a daughter 87.

John lord Allen, at his seat near Naas, in Ireland.

30. Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart. at his seat at Wingerworth, in Derbyshire, who is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.

Feb. 2. Lord Mark Kerr, governor of Edinburgh castle, a brigadier-general, and col. of a reg. of dragoons. He was uncle to the Marquis of Lothian.

Mr. John Beaver, who was upwards of 50 years steward to the Hon. Society of Gray's-Inn.

Robert Hallsey, Esq; near Ongar in Essex, who was possessed of a very plentiful fortune in Hertfordshire.

4. Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. at his house in Park-place. In the reign of Q. Anne he was a commissioner of trade and plantations, also member in several parliaments in that reign for the town of Cambridge; and in the last parliament of his late majesty was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge; in the two first parliaments called by his present majesty, he served again for the town of Cambridge; in the last and present parliaments, for Marlborough in Wiltshire; he was also treasurer of the chamber to his majesty in 1742, which office he soon resigned. He married first a daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Knt. and has issue by her one son, now Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. and one daughter, married to Jacob Houbion, of Halingbury in Essex, Esq; He married to his second lady, the daughter of the late James Cranks, Esq; one of the commissioners of the Post-Office, and relict of

Samuel Trefusis, Esq; who died August 23, 1724, by whom he had only one daughter, who died young.

A monumental Inscription.

Attic wit, British spirit, Roman virtue,
Animated the bosom of that great man,
Whose remains are committed to this tomb,
SIR JOHN HYND COTTON, Bart,
Whose lively genius, and solid understanding,

Were steadily devoted

To the service of his country.

As a British senator,

Without any views to venal reward,

Above the desire of ill-got power,

Untainted with the itch of tinsel titles,

He lived, he died,

A PATRIOT.

John Temple, of Moore-Park in Surrey, Esq; in an advanced age. He was youngest son of the great Sir William Temple, and brother to the lord viscount Palmerstone.

Richard Heath, Esq; member of parliament for Bosciney in Cornwall.

12. Charles Lockyer, Esq; representative in several parliaments for Ilchester in Somersetshire, and brother to Thomas Lockyer, Esq; one of the present members for that borough.

Benjamin Robins, Esq; F. R. S. chief engineer to the Hon. East-India company at Madras. (See p. 22.)

19. Dr. Shrimpton, an eminent physician, at Agmondesham in Bucks.

Charles Massey, Esq; who had acquired a plentiful fortune in the service of the East-India company.

Right Hon. the earl of Broadalbin, at his seat in Scotland.

20. Lieut. gen. Wynyard, col. of a reg. of foot in Ireland, and for many years commander in chief of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.

21. Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Peploe, lord bishop of Chester. He was vicar of Preston in Lancashire at the time of the rebellion in 1715.

24. Right Hon. lady Monson, mother to the present lord Monson.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS Townsend, M. A. presented to the living of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire.— — — Clove, B. D. by the bishop of Hereford, to the vicarage of Hunton Slough in that County. Samuel Lowry, M. A. by Thomas Luckin, Esq; to the rectory of Little Ilford, in Essex.— Mr. William Baylis, to the rectory of Lanfranan, in Cornwall.— Mr. Storges, one of the ushers of Westminster-school, chosen lecturer of St. George's, Bloomsbury.— William Gale, M. A. presented by Samuel Reynardson, Esq; to the living of Carstay, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

—Mr.

—Mr. Tasker, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Treytrop, in Pembroke-shire.—James Hallifax, M. A. by Thomas Lewen, Esq; to the living of Ewel, alias Yeovil, in Surrey.—John Tench, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of West Hoathby, in Suffex.—David Williams, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage of Kedwally, in Carmarthenshire.—Ezekiel Doufrez, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage of Farly, in Kent.—Mr. Laycon, by the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the living of Winnesford, in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 11. The king has been pleased to grant to the most noble Edward duke of Somerset, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre, of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces and warrens beyond Trent.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. The king has been pleased to appoint the earl of Ancram to be col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately lord Mark Kerr's, deceased.

Edward Cornwallis, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, lately commanded by the earl of Ancram.

Lieut. gen. Bland, to be governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and captain of the company of foot doing duty in the said castle, in the room of lord Mark Kerr, deceased.

Lieut. gen. Onslow, to be governor of Fort-William, in North-Britain, in the room of lieut. gen. Bland.

John Leighton, Esq; to be lieut. gov. of Fort-William, in the room of ——— Campbell, Esq; deceased.

John Murray, Esq; to be lieut. gov. of Portsmouth, in the room of John Leighton, Esq;

Lieut. gen. Churchill, to be commander of all his majesty's land forces in Scotland, and also of the castles, forts, and barracks there.

And Esme Clarke, Gent. to be town-major of Kingston upon Hull.

The king has been pleased to appoint Hedworth Lambton, Esq; to be first major to the 2d reg. of foot-guards; Bennet Noel, Esq; to be second major; Charles Chaig, Esq; to be captain; Robert Dingley, Esq; to be captain-lieut. Edward Matthews, Esq; to be lieut. and lord George Henry Lenox, to be ensign in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Swiney, Esq; to be capt. of that comp. whereof Peregrine Wentworth, Esq; was late capt. in the king's own regiment of foot, commanded by col. Robert Rich;

Joseph Partridge, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the reg. whereof the colonel himself is captain; and William Dalmahoy gent. to be quarter-master to the said regiment.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Catherwood, Esq; to be capt. of that independent comp. of invalids doing duty at Plymouth, whereof William Arnot, Esq; was late captain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Arnot, Esq; to be capt. of that comp. whereof William Catherwood, Esq; was late capt. in the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by Edward Wolfe, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces; and Donald Valentine, gent. to be quarter-master to the said reg.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry Boisragon, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the royal reg. of Welch fuzileers, commanded by John Husk, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces, whereof he himself is captain.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. George earl of Cardigan, the offices of constable of the castle of Windfor and of lieut. of the said castle, in the room of his grace Charles duke of St. Alban's, deceased.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Eleazer Le Marchant, Esq; the office or place of bayliff of his majesty's island of Guernsey.

From other Papers.

Commodore Pye, made capt. of the Advice man of war, and commander of a squadron to sail to the Leeward islands, and relieve commodore Holbourn at Barbadoes. — Dr. George Lee, treasurer to the prince of Wales, and dean of the arches, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty. — Andrew Mitchell, Esq; knight of the shire for Aberdeen, made his majesty's minister at Brussels. — Mr. Charles Bembridge, made secretary to the wine-licence office. — Earl of Hyndford, made envoy extraordinary at the court of Vienna. — Mr. Etheridge, chosen surveyor of Ramsgate harbour, with a salary of 200l. per annum.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD Letherbarrow, now or late of Wigan, grocer. — Tho. Farmer, of Philpot-lane, merchant. — Isaac Stort, of Mark-lane, merchant. — John Christian Van Reinhardt, of Ayliffe-street in Goodmans-fields, merchant. — Tho. Walford, late of Wolverton in Warwickshire, money scrivener. — James Collingwood, of Pescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, and dealer. — Tho. Griffiths, late of the parish of St. Catherine Cree-church, vintner, and victualler.

PRICES

[The rest in our next.]

PRICES of STOCKS in FEBRUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK INDIA										BANK OF MORTALITY FROM									
SOUTH SEA										Jan. 28. to Feb. 25.									
STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. STOCK.										Males 627									
Ann. old Ann. new										Females 569									
1746. 1747. 1748-9. B. Annu.										Males 937									
104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104										Females 920									
104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104										Died under 2 Years old									
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104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104										5 and 10									
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HAGUE, Feb. 15. N. S. One of our men of war, commanded by capt. Steynis, having been drove ashore in a storm near Tetuan, the captain and crew were immediately seized and made slaves: As soon as the States General were informed of this misfortune, they presently dispatched orders for ransoming the captain and the whole crew; and being unwilling that any brave men in their service should long remain the wretched slaves of infidels, they ordered a handsome price to be offered at once for their redemption, that no time might be lost in higgling, but that a period might be put to their slavery with all possible dispatch, and their return home forwarded in the best manner.—The affair of the transit of goods and merchandizes to Spain is determined. All goods whatever, particularly of the produce of Silesia, and other parts of Germany, which are intended for any port in Spain, are to pass through the territories of the republick, without paying any duties either of import or export, for the space of two years; and to prevent all frauds, the Dutch consuls residing at those ports, are to give the exporters proper certificates of the goods being landed there.—The 4th inst. were performed the funeral obsequies of our late beloved stadtholder, the corpse having been carried from hence to Delft with great pomp and solemnity, and there deposited in the vault, which is the venerable repository of that race of heroes, from whom his serene highness was descended.

Paris, Feb. 4th. N. S. This day died Lewis duke of Orleans, &c. son of our late regent, and first prince of the blood. He is succeeded by his only son Lewis Philip of Orleans, duke of Chartres, born in 1725. He has by his will left many pious legacies; and it appears from a state of his disbursements, that the annual pensions paid by him in his life-time to men of merit and distressed families, amounted to 1,800,000 livres; all which, wherever necessary, his son has promised to continue. Such noblemen deserve the great estates left them by their ancestors; and his example might be followed by many, if they did not through indolence allow themselves to be robbed by their stewards and servants.—11th This morning died of a malignant fever, madam Henrietta, the eldest daughter of their majesties, in the 25th year of her age.—26th The dauphiness being in the 3d month of her pregnancy, has been blooded and keeps her apartment.—By a ship arrived at Nantes, we have an account from St. Domingo, of most terrible hurricanes and earthquakes in that island, by which a great number of ships have

been lost, most of their plantations destroyed, and not only most of their houses, but several mountains overturned; so that the face of the island is in many places quite altered, mountains where there were valleys, valleys where there were mountains, lakes where there were villages, and a new course given to several rivers. (See p. 51.) There are 14 large vessels at Brest and Rochelle, belonging to our East-India company, all richly laden with the manufactures of this kingdom, which are to sail soon under convoy of three men of war; and it is said, that the company are to send three more ships to the Indies, with a body of troops destined to preserve the conquests ceded to us by Naziringue, and to put a strong garison into Mazulipatam.

From Lisbon we hear, that his Portuguese majesty has resolved to augment his navy with eight men of war from 40 to 70 guns; and that he has demanded of the British merchants there to produce their books, in order, as it is presumed, to make discoveries of the exportation of gold and silver, which is prohibited in that kingdom, tho' the people there would starve if they had not corn from other countries, for which they have nothing to give in return but gold and silver. But as this demand is contrary to treaty, it is hoped, it will not be insisted on.

Algiers, Jan. 3d. N. S. On the 3d of last month came into this harbour the Novo man of war, which had been sent on a cruise jointly with the Capitana. As we were greatly surpris'd to see her return alone, the commander made a report to the government, that he had left the Capitana engaged with two Spanish men of war off Cape St. Vincent; that the Spaniards having the weather-gage of him, rendered his efforts to succour her in vain*. This was contradicted by all the ship's company, who deposed, that the Capitana's being left in such distress, was entirely owing to the cowardice of the commander and some of the other officers, upon which the dey ordered the commander, the second captain, and the master gunner, to be immediately strangled.

Berne in Switzerland, Feb. 10. N. S. Prince Edward, eldest son of the chevalier de St. George, passed thro' this city yesterday, attended by one gentleman and two servants: He and the gentleman that accompanied him were both dressed in blue, turned up with red, pretty richly trimmed, with cockades in their hats. They were known by two French officers, who happened to be at the inn where they alighted and took fresh horses. Their rout seemed to be for Germany.

DIVINITY

* See our last Mag. p. 47.

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